FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 JUNE 1984

Gulf Conflict

Attacks on Towns — Iraqi defenders downed one of four Iranian fighters which attacked the towns of Jalula' and Kifri in Diyala Governorate, killing eight people, according to a military communique carried by INA. The plane crashed in flames in Iranian territory, the communique added. A communique reported by IRNA the same day claimed that Iranian fighter-bombers attacked "installations" in the towns of Kifri and As-Sa'diyah and returned safely to base.

Reporting on another development, the INA communique announced that Iraqi fighters carried out successful raids against "selected targets" in Gilan-e Gharb and Dehloran and against Iranian troop concentrations in the Maysan sector. The Iranian communique reported that "several" people were killed or wounded in Iraqi air raids on Dehloran and Gilan-e Gharb, but claimed that antiaircraft fire had driven Iraqi planes away from the town of Dow Rud.

Saddam Husayn Remarks — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn called for a "final blow" to the oil installations that make up Iran's "nerve center," INA reported. Addressing Iraqi pilots, Husayn urged them to deal "fierce blows" to Iranian economic targets, saying that by intensifying such blows they will hasten the end of the war.

Gulf Developments — An "official source" cited by SPA reaffirmed that the Iranian F-4 downed by Saudi fighters was shot down over Saudi territorial waters. Regarding the Iranian Foreign Ministry protest note on the incident, the source stated that there is nothing to add to the official statement issued by the Saudi Government. He noted that his country does not wish to escalate the situation in the Gulf.

Meanwhile, the Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs stated that Kuwait had no knowledge of any U.S. measures to protect Kuwaiti tankers in the Gulf, adding that Kuwait had not asked any side to protect its tankers, KUNA reported.

Lebanon

Soviet-manned antiaircraft weapons and artillery have been brought to Syrian frontline positions in the western Al-Biqa' valley, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The radio reported that the Syrian command has decided to move its 27th Brigade from the Barr Ilyas area to the Hammana area.

In another development, the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies adjourned the debate on the government policy statement until 11 June, at which time a vote of confidence in the government "might" be held, Beirut radio reported.

Clashes eased in Beirut after a cease-fire agreeent was reached, Beirut radio announced. The radio stated, however, that the agreement has not been observed completely and that sniper fire is continuing along the confrontation lines. Meanwhile, Minister of State for South Lebanon and Reconstruction Nabih Birri blamed Israeli arms and "agents" for the escalation of violence in Beirut, describing it as a form of "blackmail" against the Lebanese Cabinet, according to Beirut radio.

A person identifying himself as a member of the Islamic Jihad organization telephoned AFP's Beirut bureau and warned nationals of Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and the UAE to leave Lebanon within 2 weeks or suffer the same fate as the American and French contingents of the Beirut peacekeeping forces. Another AFP report said the unoccupied Saudi chancery in Beirut was extensively damaged in two explosions caused by a rocket and an "explosive charge."

Israel

The Jerusalem District Court sentenced No'am Yinon to 1 and 1/2 years in prison with an additional 1 and 1/2 years suspended sentence for his part in the Jewish underground affairs, IDF Radio reported. He was found guilty of helping to transfer 50 Syrian mines from the Qeshet settlement to the Nof settlement. The presiding judge indicated that the accused may not have known what the mines were intended for, the radio added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Ends SFRY Visit, Arrives in Tunis

JN071743 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Tunis today at the end of an official 2-day visit to the SFRY. During the visit, Brother Abu 'Ammar held talks with Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, dealing with developments in the Palestinian issue, the situation in the Middle East, and the Iraqi-Iranian war and ways of ending this war.

Prior to the conclusion of his visit, Brother leader Abu 'Ammar held a news conference in Belgrade. He said that clear resolutions were adopted at the Nonaligned summit in New Delhi to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. He added that the Iraqi-Iranian war was the major topic discussed with SFRY officials. Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed that agreement was reached with SFRY officials on the need to activate the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement to end this war.

Abu 'Ammar described his talks with SFRY officials as positive and successful. He said that the talks centered on several issues of mutual concern, as well as bilateral relations and ways of strengthening these relations in order to benefit the joint struggle and insure a permanent and just peace in the Middle East on the basis of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu 'Ammar noted that the only solution to the Middle East crisis lies in convening an international conference by the concerned parties under UN auspices and with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council.

'Arafat Continues Efforts To End Gulf War

JN071746 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has warned against the escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war. In a statement to the Lebanese magazine *AL-HAWADITH* published today, he said that he is continuing his endeavors to activate the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement's Good Offices Committee in order to avoid a deterioration in the situation in the region.

Fatah's Khalid al-Hasan Arrives in Moscow

JN071131 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 7 Jun (INA) — Khalid al-Hasan (Abu as-Sa'id), member of the Fatah Central Committee and chairman of the PNC International Relations Committee, arrived here today on a visit lasting several days.

Al-Hasan, who was joined in Moscow by Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), member of the Fatah Central Committee, will hold meetings with Soviet officials to continue the political dialogue that began during the visit that a Fatah delegation paid to the USSR last month. The talks will touch on the latest developments in the Palestine question, current events in the Arab region, and other topics related to the means of developing Soviet-Palestinian relations.

Khalil al-Wazir Notes Arab Aid Shortfall

JN070723 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 Jun 84 p 3

[by Lamis K. Andoni, *JORDAN TIMES* staff reporter]

[Text] Amman — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official Wednesday said that this year the joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee for the Support of the Steadfastness of People in the Occupied Arab Territories has received only JD 3,922,000 (about $11 million) out of the $100 million originally allocated to it by an Arab summit in Baghdad in 1978.

Deputy Commander of PLO Forces Khalil al-Wazir (better known as Abu Jihad) told the *JORDAN TIMES* that at a meeting of the committee Wednesday it discussed the implications of the severe deficit in in its budget due to the failure of most of the Arab countries to fulfill their financial commitments.

Mr al-Wazir said that until now, Saudi Arabia and Algeria were the only two countries which had paid part of their commitment to the committee. He said Saudi Arabia had paid JD 3,552,000 and Algeria paid JD 370,000.

The Baghdad summit had originally allocated $100 million to the joint-committee in order to help maintain the economic conditions of Palestinians in the Israel-occupied territories and foil Israeli attempts to empty Arab lands.

But, due to different economic and political factors, most Arab countries have failed to fulfil their commitments. Consequently, the joint committee has been suffering from an ever-increasing deficit in its budget, especially as in 1983 it only received a total of $39 million.

Since the revival of the committee's functions last February, as part of the resumption of close co-ordination between Jordan and the PLO, it has embarked on a campaign to convince Arab countries to fulfil their commitments.

Both Mr al-Wazir and Minister of Industry, Trade, and Tourism Jawad al-'Anani visited Algeria which later sent a payment of just under $1 million.

During his last visit to Jordan two weeks ago, PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat told reporters that his recent tour of the Gulf countries was for the joint-committee. Yet, joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves and Mr 'Arafat's tour have so far failed to cover the deficit of the joint-committee and Mr al-Wazir said that its work will be characterised by austerity and selectivity in the future due to the sharp lack of funds.

He said that during Wednesday's meeting, a finance subcommittee was formed to draw-up a plan to distribute aid and loans according to the funds available and in accordance with committee priorities. The sub-committee includes Mr Anani, President of the Palestine National Fund (PNF) Hanna Nasir, and Director of the PLO office in Amman with responsibility for the occupied territories Fu'ad Bsaysu. The Wednesday meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Sulayman 'Arar, Minister of Occupied Arab Territories Affairs Shawkat Mahmud and, on the Palestinian side, by Mr al-Wazir, Dr Nasir,

Mr Bsaysu, PLO Executive Committee Member Hamid Abu Sittah and PLO Executive Committee representative in Jordan Brigadier al-Yahya.

Khalil al-Wazir Leaves Amman for Aden Talks

JN080717 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AR-RA'Y* — Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and head of the Fatah delegation to the dialogue being held with the Palestinian resistance factions in order to restore PLO unity, left Amman yesterday for Aden.

In an exclusive statement to *AR-RA'Y*, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] expressed his optimism over the success of the Aden talks and over setting a date for the convocation of the 17th PNC.

He added that the stage of danger and fragmentation which threatened the PLO's unity and its independent decisionmaking has passed.

It has been learned that Abu Jihad will visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and other Gulf countries after the Aden talks are over.

Nimr Salih Reportedly Residing in Libya

JN071018 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 7 Jun 84 p 28

[Text] *AKHBAR AL-USBU'* has learned from Arab sources in Damascus that after the escalation of differences between Abu Salih [Nimr Salih] and Abu Musa [Sa'd Musa Muragha], both of whom broke away from the PLO, Abu Salih decided to reside permanently in Libya after the PLO's legitimate leadership refused to accept his apology and overlook his practices against the Palestinian revolution forces in Lebanon. Libya is known to support Abu Salih while Damascus supports Abu Musa.

Joint Delegations Postpone European Visits

JN080956 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *AD-DUSTUR* — It has been learned that the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegations, which were scheduled to visit European countries in order to explain the Palestinian cause and gain international support for convening an international conference on the Palestinian cause, have postponed their visits until after the Palestinian dialogue ends in Aden. This step falls within the framework of the Jordanian-Palestinian coordination in the international arena.

Resistance Attacks Israeli Patrol in Tyre

JN071806 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1616 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese national joint resistance men attacked a Zionist military patrol in the city of Tyre yesterday morning using machine guns and rockets. Two Zionist vehicles were destroyed and all their occupants were killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the operation, but did not mention his losses. He said that his forces rushed to the scene of the operation, cordoned off the area, and searched for the resistance men who returned safely to base.

OPEC Official Views Western Economic Summit

PA070548 Vienna OPECNA in Spanish 0113 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Vienna, 6 Jun (OPECNA) — Dr Jafar Saad, chief of the OPEC Economy and Finance Department, said today that the Third World countries will benefit only indirectly from the economic meeting seven Western countries will begin on Thursday in London.

During an interview with OPECNA, he said the Third World countries' debt might be "slightly less" if the United States gives in to the European countries' pressure to reduce its high interest rates.

He pointed out: The developing countries might also benefit if commercial protectionism is lifted, because the Third World would then be able to export additional products, such as textiles and steel.

Saad said that the meeting's participants would primarily review two topics: money (the dollar) and interest rates; and trade and protectionism. Topics such as economic recovery, unemployment, deficits, and the restructuring of financial organizations might be discussed, but only to the degree they are linked to the two basic topics.

On the problem of the Third World's debt, Saad said no solution was in sight. He pointed out: "Renegotiation is not a radical solution; the problem will exist on a long-term basis."

He said as long as developing countries continue to depend on products imported from the industrialized countries, it would not be advisable for them to organize a "debtors' club."

Nevertheless, he pointed out, oil exporters are involved in the crisis as both creditors and debtors.

Nine of the twenty-one developing countries with the largest foreign debts are also oil exporters. Five of these — Venezuela, Indonesia, Algeria, Nigeria, and Ecuador — are OPEC members, and four others — Mexico, Malaysia, Egypt, and Peru — are not.

Saad pointed out all of the debtor countries are rich in resources, "which proves that the richer a country is, the more inclined the banks are to grant loans." He said the banks had begged nations currently in debt to request more loans, even though these loans would literally "mortgage their future."

Talking about North-South interdependence, Saad said the question is who depends on whom; he added the poor countries continue to depend upon the rich ones.

While developing nations purchase 40 percent of U.S. products and 25 percent of U.K. products, their exports represent only some 11 percent of the U.S. GNP, Saad pointed out.

Countries such as Japan (16 percent) and the FRG (31 percent) depend most on their foreign trade; however, the industrialized nations are mostly concerned about the Third World's destiny, he said.

Saad pointed out that the United States, despite its great size, has a "closed economy."

He also said he does not believe the London meeting — which includes the participation of leaders from Great Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the FRG, and the United States — will achieve much. He added: "This summit will be similar to those held previously."

BAHRAIN

Minister Stresses Avoiding Involvement in War

GF070852 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 7 Jun (WAKH) — Bahraini Information Minister Mr Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad has stressed that because of its leaders' wisdom, the region will be able to avoid the attempts to embroil it in the war, despite the signs of tension and escalation. He said the logic which should govern our attitude and reactions these days is that of wisdom and firmness at the same time, and this is the only way which should continue because the only other alternative is destruction.

In a statement published today in the Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ*, the Bahraini information minister said: "It is because of our confidence in the strength of the internal front that we adopt this policy and adhere to it, and in my opinion, this is the only way to safeguard the economic, political, and social accomplishments God has bestowed on the sons of this region."

He added: "We continue to support all the international mediation efforts and shall not lose the determination to continue such efforts to end this conflict through peaceful means."

KUWAIT

Knowledge of U.S. Aid for Tankers Denied

LD071213 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1136 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Kuwait, 7 June KUNA — The minister of state for Cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, said that Kuwait had no knowledge of any American measures to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Arab Gulf and that all we know is the United States is protecting only its own tankers.

He added in an interview with Kuwaiti *AL-ANBA'* published today, "We did not request any side to protect our tankers and all being written about this subject is merely the interpretation of the press and news agencies."

The *GULF DAILY NEWS* had cited the Kuwaiti Oil Tanker Company as saying American warships were protecting two Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf despite the danger which such undesirable protection constituted.

ARAB TIMES Lauds Saudi Action in Downing Plane

GF071200 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 6 Jun 84 p 6

["Opinion" column by Editor in Chief Ahmad al-Jarallah: "Salutary Lesson for Aggressors"]

[Text] Saudi Arabia's reaction to the fighter aircraft that entered its airspace was justified. Even if Saudi Arabia did not actually name the country from which the fighter came, we all know it was not China!

The Saudi reaction was justified even if there may be some repercussions. At the same time, no reaction by Saudi Arabia would also have brought repercussions. For instance, an aggressor, which escaped without harm, would think it could repeat its action without retaliation.

We know that we must deal with wise people in one way, and with foolish and ignorant people in another.

Now Iran has aborted all mediation efforts and placed itself in a very uncomfortable position with those who are working for peace. Iran has foiled attempts at peace, including those by Japan and Algeria which did not hesitate to announce their failure publicly. They failed to convince Iran that its actions were unwarranted and unacceptable.

Iran will now surely have to face not only the Arab world, but the rest of the world, because its actions harm international interests.

We wonder for whose benefit the war is being fought?

The Saudi reaction is legitimate and the Kingdom has the right to defend itself against any attack. Nobody would forgive Saudi Arabia's political leaders if they were laggardly in protecting the interests of the Saudi people.

King Fahd announced that his country did not opt for war and sought peace to safeguard the stability of the region.

The wording of the Defence Ministry announcement clearly showed that war is not its intention, and that the fighter aircraft was shot down after several unheeded warnings.

Nevertheless, the party that owned the aircraft should realise that any future attempt will not pass without proper punishment.

U.S. Refusal To Sell Stinger Missiles Derided

GF071912 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Jun 84 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "Iran Expands the War, and the United States Punishes Kuwait"]

[Excerpts] The outcome of the Algerian mediation in Baghdad and Tehran is not yet clear though it is evident Iraq responded positively and Tehran resorted to reciting its well-known conditions stressing its determination to expand the war over all the Gulf.

In the meantime, the United States announced its refusal to provide Kuwait with the Stinger antiaircraft missiles it requested. The U.S. refusal — based on unfounded justifications — seems as if it were a punishment for Kuwait or an attempt to subdue it since it refused to provide facilities for the U.S. military and since it abides by and rather leads the principle of requesting U.S. interference in the region. [sentence as published]

Kuwait has a Lord who protects it, confidence in itself, an Army, and long hands. Therefore U.S. abstention from providing weap-

ons which Kuwait requested to purchase will not inflict any harm on it. On the contrary, this will reinforce its conviction that the U.S. arm is the dangerous one which plans to undermine and to contain the region. In the confrontation of any other danger we believe our confidence in ourselves and in the cohesion of our people is capable of providing protection and averting danger.

It is evident that the U.S. refusal is part of the general U.S. policy in the Gulf and in the Arab region in general. This can be attributed to the fact that the United States — which moves to benefit from the mess in the Gulf and from the expansion of the war there — adopts the measures which it believes will ultimately lead to the Gulf countries seeking its protection. Undoubtedly, Washington views the Iranian escalation as its golden opportunity to impose its domain in the region. This goal is no longer unknown to anyone, even to the Iranians — whose leadership seems to be paving the way for the Americans to reap the fruit of their policies which are antagonistic to the Arabs and to the Muslims. We have to be aware of this and to clearly consider our steps because we have to be equal to grave situations.

OMAN

Briefs

Envoy to Norway — King Olav of Norway received credentials of Najjar ibn Muhammad ibn 'Ali, Omani ambassador to FRG, as nonresident Omani ambassador to Norway. [Summary][Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jun 84 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

Official Statement Confirms Downed Aircraft From Iran

LD072214 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2205 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] At-Ta'if, 7 Jun (SPA) — In reply to Tehran radio's statement yesterday, 6 June, 1984, that the Iranian Foreign Ministry had delivered an official note of protest to the charge d'affaires of the Saudi Embassy in Tehran affirming the Phantom F-4 downed by the Saudi fighters was flying over international waters and that Iran warns against any repetititon of this incident, an official source has stated the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia explained in an official statement the facts and details of the Iranian aircraft incident and informed the charge d'affaires in the Iranian Embassy in the Kingdom of this on the same day:

We have nothing more to add to that statement and what was contained in the statements made by a responsible source after that. All that we can say is to affirm that the Iranian aircraft was shot down in Saudi territorial waters.

We also affirm that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not wish to escalate matters in the Gulf and is working hard, in cooperation and coordination with its sister states, and by all means to consolidate security in the region and to save it from all that could affect the freedom of navigation in the Gulf waters.

Kingdom's Ability To Defend Itself Emphasized

GF070830 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Brothers, under the title "Exerting Peace Efforts from a Strong Position," *AL-JAZIRAH* said in its editorial today: The Kingdom has proven its intrinsic deterrent ability to defend every single part of its land and every single drop of its territorial waters and has not left anyone the opportunity to doubt its possessing the necessary power. We hope that proving this fact to those trying to escalate the war and to drag the region's states into it will be an indication of the futility of their attempts and a convincing indication that their response to the peace efforts exerted by the Kingdom and several of its Arab and Islamic sister states is better for them than for anyone else.

AR-RIYAD said: The past days' events created the argument that the Kingdom's national security cannot be bargained over at all and that it does not exceed its true duty to defend its interests and rights even if it is necessary to use its military resources when placed in a situation it neither wants nor accepts.

Further on Actions

LD071243 Riyadh SPA in English 1200 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Riyadh, June 7, SPA — Saudi newspapers commented editorially today on the situation in the Gulf region after the shooting down of an aerial target which had tried to fly over the Saudi territorial waters by the Saudi Royal Air Force.

AL-JAZIRAH said the incident proved that our airspace, land and water were having a mighty military defence network and that any act of aggression was doomed to the same fate of the aerial target which had been shot down by our jet fighters.

"This means military to those who are thinking to expand the Gulf war that the Saudi Armed Forces and its heroes are always on alert and that it has reached a high level of efficiency and confidence in its capability that will enable it to repel any aggression" the paper added.

The paper lauded the quiet methods, self restraint and flexibility which the Kingdom had shown during its handling of the recent escalations of war. It went on to say that the Kingdom, under the leadership of HM King Fahd, was practicing the role which the international community was expecting her to play in order to reach a peaceful settlement to this war.

The paper said the Kingdom, encouraged by its strong position and self-confidence, was striving to avoid any escalation of this war and to contain any attempt seeking to get the rest of the Gulf states involved in the war.

AR-RIYAD, on the same subject, said neither East nor West were not wishing to be a prey for a new war that would affect the flow of oil to them and have its negative impacts on their economic and political conditions.

'UKAZ said the Kingdom had repeatedly reaffirmed its firm march to achieve a just and comprehensive peace and to defend all just rights.

"This is the Kingdom's attitude in defense of Islamic and Arab causes and which is receiving world-wide consent specially when we take into consideration that all nations have suffered from wars in the past and they are looking for peace whatever its price" the paper said.

"But, however this does not prevent the Kingdom from practising its natural right of acquiring the most sophisticated weaponry to defend its faith, king and homeland' the paper added.

AN-NADWA said the Kingdom and its sisterly Arab Gulf states had repeatedly expressed their opposition to any foreign intervention in the domestic affairs of the region and reaffirmed that Gulf security was their sole responsibility.

The paper said the Kingdom and its sisters also had exerted strenuous efforts to spare Moslem blood and to open a new page of relations between Iran and Iraq that will be based on mutual respect, good neighbouring and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

It said this stand of the Gulf Cooperation Council states was not dictated by their weakness or fear but by their deep conviction of achieving peace, security and stability all over the globe.

Prince Sultan's Statement Praised

LD071342 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jun 84

["Analyses" by Hamzah Muhsin as-Saqqaf]

[Excerpts] His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, has stressed that the Kingdom imports only advanced and sophisticated weapons for its Armed Forces. Possibly this statement is linked in the minds of many observers with the incident of the day before yesterday, Tuesday, when the Saudi Air Force challenged an attempt by a target which violated the Kingdom's territorial waters, tangibly projecting the use of the Kingdom's Armed Forces' most modern military equipment. In fact, building of all sectors of the Saudi Armed Forces is based on absorbing the technical and training development of modern military power, following many of the world's countries which are ahead in this sphere — a direction followed by the Kingdom over a long time.

At this point any statement containing a declaration of the existence and import of the most modern military weapons and equipment would come as no surprise, nor would their subsequent use in the Kingdom. The statement of his royal highness the second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of aviation and defense represents confirmation of a living fact of the state of the Saudi Arab Army — that its power has sublime aims. His royal highness said the Kingdom's purpose in possessing advanced and sophisticated weapons is to uphold the word of God, there is no God but God, and to protect its Islamic sanctuaries and its homeland.

If the statement of the second deputy chairman coincides with the reactions caused by the attempts to violate Saudi space and the challenge to that attempt by the heroic Saudi Air Force pilots, his royal highness's statement comes at the right time to underline the Kingdom's honorable stance toward the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war and its events in the Gulf. This stance reflects the Kingdom's concern to maintain peace and stability in the region, project its peaceful efforts to end that war, and also embodies, should the need arise, the commitment of the Kingdom, king, government and people to defend the sanctity of the their territory and Islamic sancturies.

AL-JAZIRAH Calls for World Pressure on Iran

GF080706 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From press review]

[Text] *AL-JAZIRAH* has warned against the danger of the Iraqi-Iranian war's continuation and asserted that it not only threatens the interests of the region's countries, but the peace and security of the entire world community.

AL-JAZIRAH called on the world community to seriously express solidarity with the efforts the GCC countries are making to find a peaceful solution to the war crisis. For this purpose, the paper said, it is high time for the GCC, Arab, and Islamic countries to call on other countries, particularly the superpowers which are able to influence international decisionmaking, to adopt clear political and economic stands on Iran to force it stop the war in the Gulf region.

Mubarak Receives Sudan's At-Tayyib 6 Jun
JN061551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jun (SUNA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received here today First Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, who conveyed the condolences of Sudan's people and government at the death of Nile Valley personality Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

At-Tayyib arrived in Cairo this morning heading a high-level delegation to participate in the funeral of the deceased Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM on Missile Deal With Saudi Arabia
PM071015 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 2 Jun p 16

[Husayn Fahmi "Toward Tomorrow" column]

[Text] The U.S. missile deal with Saudi Arabia is for a specific purpose and objective. It does not threaten Israel, yet Israel has created an uproar in the United States, and the Zionist forces which exert pressure in the Congress and outside it went into action.

Israel's never changing policy is to consider any arms deal with the Arabs a threat to its security and existence. The aim of such a campaign is known — to obtain more U.S. arms, loans, aid, and grants. By pursuing such a policy Israel aims to mislead public opinion. It plays on the myth of a peaceful Israel threatened by the Arabs, the myth that was submerged in a sea of blood in Lebanon and was exposed by the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear reactor, the annexation of the Golan, the West Bank, and Gaza, and the occupation of southern Lebanon.

The fabricated Israeli uproar ignores three facts:

First, the stockpiles of U.S. arms in the Israeli arsenal, whether received from the United States or manufactured in Israel under U.S. license or in participation with U.S. capital;

Second, the declared U.S. strategy of always to ensure Israel's superiority over the Arabs;

Third, Israel and the United States, not satisfied with this close military link, concluded the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement that strengthens this link and expands its area. The agreement was signed in 1981, was applied in Lebanon in 1982, and was expanded in December 1983. The invasion of Lebanon took place in agreement between the two allies, during which vacuum and cluster bombs and other U.S. weapons were used against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in Beirut.

We would like the world not to forget these facts, just as we would like to entrench them in the minds of Arab leaders who should not forget them. Those leaders who speak about U.S. credibility in achieving justice and peace must realize that they are living a big illusion.

The Arab leaders who ignore these facts must bear the consequences of their policies. History cannot be turned back and Arab masses will not forgive them if they abandon rights, give up resistance, and squander the tremendous intrinsic Arab strength.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,489 - 7 June
JN071648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1606 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes today carried out successful raids against selected Iranian targets in Gilan-e Gharb and Dehloran and against Iranian troop concentrations in the Maysan sector.

Iraqi military communique No 1,489, issued here this evening, said that the Iraqi fighters scored accurate and effective hits before returning safely. The communique added that the Iraqi helicopter gunships today attacked three Iranian boats in the operational sector east of Tigris and managed to destroy them and kill their occupants.

It said that the forward Iraqi units opened artillery fire on enemy positions, troop concentrations, and weapon emplacements in the operational area east of Basra, killing or wounding several troops and destroying one vehicle carrying personnel and one infantry position. Elsewhere in the same sector, Iraqi combat patrols managed to destroy several Iranian weapon emplacements and kill their occupants.

The communique indicated that fresh groups of Iranians sought refuge with the forward Iraqi units in the northern sector and that they were evacuated to the rear. It added that elsewhere in this sector, one of the Iraqi units fired at a group of Iranian troops trying to approach Iraqi positions and forced them to flee.

The communique said that one Iranian soldier was killed and two infantry positions, one vehicle, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield, in addition to one hardware stockpile in the Maysan sector.

The Iraqi military communique added that the Iranian forces continued their shelling of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, and Zurbatiyah with heavy artillery last night and today. The shelling resulted in the martyrdom of 27 citizens, the wounding of 81 others, the destruction of 3 houses, and damage to 41 houses, 14 civilian cars, and 8 shops. In Basra, southern Iraq, 2 schools were destroyed. Two houses were also destroyed in Zurbatiyah in the central sector, and several civilian establishments and some civilian property were damaged in Mandali and Khanaqin in the central sector.

The communique added that at 1324 today, four Iranian fighter planes raided the residential areas in the towns of Jalula' and Kifri in the Diyala Governorate. It said that the Iraqi air defense means intercepted them and forced them to flee after downing one of them. It was seen crashing in flames inside Iranian territory. It added that the raid resulted in the martyrdom of 8 civilians, the wounding of 42 others, the destruction of 11 houses, and damage to 32 houses and 8 civilian cars in Jalula'. The raid also damaged several civilian establishments in Kifri.

The following is the text of communique No 1,489 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The sons of our great people and heroic Armed Forces, while continuing to defend the homeland, honor, and principles, confirm their ability and determination to repulse the criminal Khomeyniite aggression and inflict on the suspect regime massive losses and abject defeats. The results of the activities for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. The clique of evil and crime that is ruling in Iran continued its shelling of Basra, Khanaqin, Mandali, and Zurbatiyah with heavy artillery last night and today. The savage enemy shelling led to the following losses in lives and properity:

Basra: 27 martyred; 81 wounded; 3 houses destroyed; 41 other houses, 14 civilian cars, and 8 shops damaged; and 2 schools destroyed.

Zurbatiyah: two houses destroyed.

Mandali and Khanaqin: several civilian establishments damaged.

At 1324 today, four enemy fighter planes raided the residential areas in the towns of Jalula' and Kifri in the Diyala Governorate. Our air defense means intercepted them and forced them to flee after hitting one of them. The enemy plane was seen crashing in flames inside Iranian territory.

The enemy raid resulted in the martyrdom of 8 civilians; the wounding of 42 others; the destruction of 11 houses; and damage to 32 other houses and 8 civilian cars in Jalula'. The raid also resulted in damage to several civilian establishments in Kifri.

2. In retaliation for the criminal Iranian regime's insistence on continuing its criminal acts against the proud sons of our people by bombarding our towns with artillery and aircraft, bold formations of our capable Air Force carried out successful raids against selected targets in Gilan-e Gharb and Dehloran and against the enemy concentrations in the Maysan sector. Our valiant hawks scored accurate and effective hits before they returned safely to base with their aircraft, praise be to God.

3. Our forward units, using artillery and other weapons, fired on the enemy positions, troop concentrations, and weapon emplacements in the operational area east of Basra, killing or wounding several troops, and destroying one vehicle carrying personnel and one infantry position, setting it ablaze. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our combat patrols managed to destroy several enemy weapon emplacements and to kill their occupants.

4. Today, our helicopter gunships attacked three enemy boats opposite our forward units' positions in the operational area east of Tigris and managed to destroy them and kill their occupants. Our helicopter gunships returned safely, praise be to God.

5. Fresh groups of Iranians, fleeing the hell of Khomeyni and his criminal henchmen, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our forward units fired on a group of enemy troops trying to approach our forward positions and forced them to flee.

6. One enemy soldier was killed and two infantry positions, one vehicle, and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

7. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 June 1984

Minister Threatens To Mount Anti-Iranian Attacks
JN071530 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Iraq today reaffirmed its determination to tighten its siege of Iran's Khark Island oil terminal. Announcing this today, the Iraqi information minister also threatened to escalate the Iraqi military attacks on Iranian targets if Iranian artillery continued to shell Basra and other Iraqi towns.

The Iraqi minister also indicated that his country will not bow to international pressures aimed at making it reduce its attacks on the oil tankers which take the risk of entering the prohibited Gulf Zone.

President Urges Pilots To Deal 'Fierce Blows'
JN071051 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has called on Iraqi pilots to deal fierce blows to the Iranian economic targets. The president said: The Iranian regime is in its death throes. What is needed is a final blow to its nerve center which will definitely wipe it out. The president explained that the Iranian regime's nerve center is represented by its oil targets and installations. President Saddam Husayn said: The intensification of blows on Iran's economic targets will bring the end of the war closer.

The president said this when he awarded medals of valor to a group of pilots in appreciation of their outstanding courage in defending the Arab nation's dignity and honor against the Iranian regime's aggression.

Addressing the pilots President Saddam Husayn said: What is needed now is a strong blow to the enemy's nerve center to definitely kill this dying mule. He added: The harder the blows on this dying mule, the quicker its end, and also the end of the war.

President Saddam Husayn said that the torch of faith the Iraqis are upholding is becoming more luminous on the basis that Iraq's existence, history, and objectives are worthy of sacrifices. He added that because of the manner in which the enemy is treating the Iraqis, every Iraqi rejects submission and is more determined to progress so that he may remain a free man.

The awards were given to three officers with the rank of major, two captains, and two lieutenants. The ceremony was attended by Ahmad Husayn, director of the President's office; Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs; and officers from the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command.

Ramadan Meets Hungarian Official 7 Jun
JN071251 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jun (INA) — First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan today received Gyorgy Doro, deputy chairman of the Hungarian National Planning Office.

During the meeting the two sides discussed bilateral relations and reaffirmed their desire to promote them in all fields in service of their mutual interests.

They also reviewed the situation in the international arena, including the Iraqi-Iranian war and the threats posed by the Iranian regime's insistence to escalate it.

Doro said that his country highly values and appreciates Iraq's policy, its positive and sincere stands, its cooperation with the peace efforts, and its abidance by the UN Security Council resolutions.

Hasan 'Ali Meets Meets Officials in Sweden

For INA and other reportage on the visit to Sweden by Trade Minister Hasan 'Ali, including his talks with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and Foreign Minister Lennart Bodsstrom, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 7 June Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Daily Warns of 'Destructive' Iranian Force

JN070926 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "So That Iran Will Not Become A Destructive Force in the Gulf Area," *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* says: Nobody knows where this crazy war Iran has imposed on the Arab Gulf will end. Iran's policy not only rejects peaceful relations with its Arab environment, it also escalates war so that destruction will prevail in the Arab region surrounding Iran. Antagonizing the Arab region surrounding Iran seems to be an objective. The chain of events and the continued threats stem from a strategy which aims at retaliating for Iran's failure in the war with Iraq by spreading terrorism and destruction in the Arab oil areas. The Iranian aerial infiltration into Saudi territorial waters and the dogfight which resulted in downing two Iranian planes are an escalation which shows Iranian intentions to launch suicidal operations against Arab oil sources if Iran loses the imminent battle with Iraq. Iran's failure in the Basra battle may force it to launch retaliatory operations against all Arabs in the region without distinction. Thus, the Saudi reply firmly and clearly rejected and deterred the Iranian encroachment.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B continues: It is obvious that Iran intends to create a conflagration in the region and that it does not care about the destruction and the foreign hegemony its policy creates in the region. Foreign fleets are roaming the region, and the international contacts may lead to a kind of detente which will overlook the interests and sovereignty of the people in the region. The Iranian regime is determined to export rancor, hatred, and violence to the Arab region. This regime believes that the only alternative is Arab surrender to the principles and theories of this regime, which refuses to deal with logic and which tries to destroy the eastern front of our Arab nation and impose its hegemony over it. The Saudi reply is the reply that is required to face the Iranian stand as long as Iran rejects peace and closes all of its doors. The correct response to Iran's intransigence is to adopt military deterrence and legitimate self-defense. This requires military defense priorities and coordinating Arab efforts and resources. This is because if Iran loses the coming battle with Iraq and fails to export its oil, it may turn into an indiscriminate destructive force in the Gulf.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B concludes: Thus, Iran must be confronted with a firm self-defense policy and with military preparedness so that the vital areas are protected from aggression and destruction.

AR-RA'Y Warns France Not To Move Israeli Embassy

JN070945 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "France and Jerusalem," *AR-RA'Y* says: It is illogical and unacceptable to condone Paris' silence over the dangerous statements the first secretary of France's ruling Socialist Party made a few days ago when he called for moving the French Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and for not recognizing the PLO. These statements are dangerous for the following considerations:

1. Lionel Jospin, who made these statements, is the first secretary of French President Mitterrand's party.
2. Jospin also heads the Socialist Party list in the European elections.
3. The two points of the call oppose — until now at least — the declared official French policy toward Jerusalem.

What increases the dangers of these statements is the official French silence over these statements. Although these statements were made last Monday, Paris could have washed its hands of these statements openly and officially so that they would not be explained as a prelude to a change in the French stand toward the issue of Jerusalem or a preparation for that change. We must say that these statements harm French credibility and put it to the test in front of the Arab nation. This outcome is not in the interests of Arab-French relations — relations which the Arab countries and France have exerted intensive and continued efforts to strengthen to the distinguished position they have reached. We must caution that speaking with two contradictory tongues — government and party tongues — will weaken confidence in French policy in the region — especially when speaking about Jerusalem, the crux of the cause of which we cannot bargain. *AR-RA'Y* concludes: Truly, we say to France: Beware of moving the French Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Beware of hinting at this or of threating to do it at any time.

AR-RA'Y Views Upcoming Perez de Cuellar Tour

JN080830 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 8 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] Under the headline "The Significance of Perez de Cuellar's Tour," *AR-RA'Y* says: The UN secretary general's tour of the region is important because the goal — as he himself said — is to exert efforts to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian cause and establish peace in the region. For this purpose, Perez de Cuellar has always called for an international conference in which all parties concerned, including the PLO, would participate under the umbrella of the international organization. However, this call, which was welcomed by the Arabs and the world, is still being met with a negative U.S.-Israeli stand which has obstructed this call. Therefore, Perez de Cuellar's tour gives the United States an opportunity to review its stand and to cooperate with the international organization, especially since the unilateral U.S. role failed after the United States lost its position as a mediator and became an ally of Israel.

The United States will commit a grave mistake if it wastes the opportunity provided by Perez de Cuellar's tour of the region. In order to maintain its self-respect, it is an opportunity which the United States must take advantage of by cooperating with the United Nations, by accepting the convocation of the proposed international conference, and by positively participating in it.

Chamber Session Adjourned Until 11 Jun
NC071218 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad today chaired the session to debate the government policy statement in the presence of 49 deputies. The government was represented by Prime Minister Rashid Karami. Ministers Camille Sham'un, Nabih Birri, and Walid Junblatt did not attend. A number of deputies spoke at today's session. Deputy Speaker Munir Abu Fadil adjourned the session at approximately 1415 until Monday, at which time the discussion will be resumed, and a vote of confidence in the government of national unity might be held.

Army Intelligence Chief Visits Damascus for Talks
NC071649 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Informed sources today disclosed that contacts with Damascus have not ceased. Army Intelligence Director Colonel Simon Qassis has visited Syria and held a number of meetings with officials there, during which various political and military issues were discussed. These sources added that these contacts will continue within the same context.

Junblatt Reiterates Stand on Army Issues
NC080604 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil yesterday met with former Minister Marwan Hamadah and Khalid Junblatt. Knowledgeable sources said the discussions dwelled on the outcome of the talks that Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt held in Damascus with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, as well as on the stands that Ministers Birri and Junblatt expressed with regard to President al-Jumayyil's proposals on the Army issue. The same sources added that the discussions also dealt with the security flareup and the need to pacify the situation.

Hamadah and Junblatt also met with Ministers Birri and Junblatt and briefed them on the results of their meeting with the President. They visited Prime Minister Rashid Karami to brief him on the situation.

Minister Walid Junblatt's sources said the dispute over the Army is not one of personnel; it is rather a dispute over laws and regulations, which should be amended in a manner that would lead to the formation of a national military establishment. The sources added that a comprehensive plan is now under discussion for reforming the military establishment in a comprehensive and complete manner. The plan will also deal with the defense law and all other military regulations. The same sources further added that the political topics that are being discussed focus on the Army issue and on the government's request for emergency powers.

For his part, Minister Birri stressed that the government wants full confidence and emergency powers.

Birri: Escalation of Violence 'Military Conspiracy'
NC071501 Beirut Domestic Service in English
1405 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Minister of State for South Lebanon and Reconstruction Affairs Nabih Birri today described the daily escalation of violence in Beirut and the suburb as a political-military conspiracy against the government. He declared that the present wave of violence is a form of blackmail of the new Cabinet. Minister Birri accused Israel's arms and agents of responsibility for the clashes and flareup of violence in Beirut and the suburb in recent days.

After a private meeting with Samir Franjiyah [not further identified], Minsiter Birri called on Public Works Minister Walid Junblatt and discussed with him security conditions. Birri declared that they had also discussed the illegal imposition of duties and taxes on shops and commercial centers. He declared that the imposition of protection money and taxes, which are illegal, is forbidden in Beirut and he called on all parties involved to cooperate.

In a reference to the escalation of violence on a nightly basis, Birri noted that the attacks were mounted at the time of iftar [fast breaking] and were evidently designed to irritate the people. He said that the fighting, accompanied by strange sounds from within the parliament [as heard], pointed to a coordinated effort and he accused Israeli supplied arms of being behind the escalation of violence. Mr Birri noted that the military escalation was accompanied by a political escalation, and he questioned our position to exceptional powers for the government when these powers were granted to allow hegemony to be imposed under previous governments. He stressed that the request for these powers was part of the policy statement and he questioned the sincerity of people who are claiming to champion the Constitution, which they have not applied.

Minister Birri strongly condemned the attack on French observers and declared that it was a terrible crime to attack these peole who had volunteered to help Lebanon.

Karami Says Israel's Presence Undesirable
NC072144 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Society for the Care of the Child and Mother held a banquet tonight for breaking the fast at the Bristol Hotel which was attended by Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Minister of Labor and Education Dr Salim al-Huss; [former] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan; former Ministers Fu'ad al-Bizri and 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Qabban; and a number of political, social, and economic personalities.

Prime Minister Karami delivered a speech in which he stressed the determination to achieve national unity and reconciliation without which Lebanon cannot be saved or become a sovereign, Arab, free, and independent country. Karami said: With this determination we will reach the shore of safety, God willing. We are doing what our conscience, interests, and duty dictate. Prime Minister Karami further said: Israel — that tyrannical enemy

occupying our dear south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya — will find that its occupation makes its presence among us undesirable and that none of us will accept its presence. All of us are called on today to stand fast and confront this enemy until he leaves our sacred territories so that they will be returned to us free from all the blemishes of occupation and usurpation. For this sake we will continue to work with all means for the sake of our country's sovereignty, freedom, and independence.

Birri Briefs DPRK Ambassador on Israeli Measures
NC071127 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, and minister of water and electrical resources and justice, received DPRK Ambassador to Lebanon Pak Yong-Sik at 1100 on a protocol visit.

Following the visit, the DPRK ambassador said: As you know, His Excellency Minister Birri has assumed a new post — the Ministry of State for South Lebanon and Reconstruction Affairs — and that is why my visit was one of protocol: to offer my congratulations. I wished him success in liberating southern Lebanon. I have reiterated our stand which calls for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from southern Lebanon without any conditions because Israel has no right to stay in the south since this land belongs to the southerners. The DPRK ambassador added: Minister Birri briefed me on the arbitrary Israeli practices such as besieging villages, cutting off roads, and banning the entry of fuel oil to the Al-Jiyah plant. We have expressed our denunciation of these oppressive practices.

Soviet Artillery Experts Reportedly in Al-Biqa'
NC071924 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1845 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Antiaircraft weapons and artillery operated by Soviet experts have been brought to the Syrian frontline in western Al-Biqa'. It has been learned that the Syrian Command has decided to move the 27th Brigade of the regular Army, presently positioned in the eastern plains of the Barr Ilyas area, to the Hammana area.

Islamic Jihad Warns Nationals of Gulf States
NC071752 Paris AFP in English 1718 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Beirut, June 7 (AFP) — The Gulf war today spilled over into Beirut, the stage of so many Middle East Conflicts, as the Saudi Embassy here was hit by two blasts and Islamic Jihad, the militant Muslim group, warned citizens of four Gulf Arab states to quit Lebanon.

In a telephone call today to the AFP bureau here, a person identifying himself as a member of Islamic Jihad warned nationals of Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates to leave Lebanon within two weeks. All four states are members of the moderate Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) which backs Iraq in the gulf conflict.

The caller said that those who failed to obey the warning would suffer the same fate as the American and French contingents of the four-nation peacekeeping forces, which lost hundreds of men in bomb attacks in Beirut last autumn.

Details on Saudi Embassy, Consulate Attack
NC071422 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Security sources today confirmed that an explosive TNT device weighing half a kilogram went off in the consular services branch in the Saudi Embassy in West Beirut. The device was planted in the embassy building some time ago. The embassy building in the Al-Manarah area was earlier hit by a propelled hand grenade. It is worth noting that the Saudi Embassy was vacated last February when Ambassador Ahmad al-Kuhaymi left West Beirut following the outbreak of fighting among the various organizations.

An unknown person contacted the media and declared that unit members of the Imam Khomeyni organization occupied the Saudi Embassy building in West Beirut and then vacated it in protest against what he termed as Saudi Arabia's collaboration in the conspiracy against the Islamic Revolution in Iran.

Saudi Guards Deny Jihad Occupied Embassy
NC071213 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut, Jun 7 (AFP) — Two blasts caused extensive damage at the unoccupied Saudi chancellery here during the night, Lebanese police said today. They were caused by a rocket, and then an explosive charge ten minutes later.

Two days ago (?Saudi)-built F-15 fighters shot down one — possibly two Iranian F-4 Phantom jets over the Gulf, aided by a U.S. AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) radar plane, in an escalation of recent tension.

Lebanese police said last night's blasts did not cause casualties. The chancellery, closed since fighting in the area last February, is next door to the Saudi embassy which does not have resident diplomats at present. The embassy is guarded by Lebanese Security Forces, and by three Saudi guards.

The Saudi guards today denied a report in the daily *AN-NAHAR* that an anonymous intruder from the "Islamic Jihad (Holy War)" occupied the embassy for two hours yesterday in protest at the Saudi planes' action on Tuesday.

French Government Denounces Death of Observer
NC071522 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee met today at 1030. The meeting, which lasted until 1230, focused on the deterioration in the security situation on the combat lines of Beirut and its southern suburb.

The committee also met with the chief of the French observers group, who conveyed the French Government's denunciation of the murder of a French observer, and asked for guarantees from all parties that the observers be protected. The French Foreign Ministry has expressed its regret over the murder of the French officer in Beirut and the deterioration of the security situation.

French Observers Stationed in Mountain Areas

NC080911 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] French observers have taken up positions in the mountain areas of Qal'at al-Husn, Kayfun, Hill 888, and Tallat al-Khazzanat near Suq al-Gharb. A Lebanese Army representative was present during the handing over of the positions. The Security Arrangements Committee will meet later on to evaluate the results.

'Usayran Views Israeli Liaison Office Closure

LD071431 Kuwait KUNA in English 1334 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut, June 7 (KUNA) — Lebanese Defence Minister 'Adil 'Usayran affirmed that the decision to close the Israeli liaison office in Thabiya in East Beirut has actually been issued.

In an interview with KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, 'Usayran said that Israel was informed on the decision but it did not close its office. The Lebanese minister added that the closure decision was issued by Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami who asked Lebanese Liaison Officer Fawsi Abu Farahat to inform the Israelis on the issue.

'Usayran said that Israel seems to be wanting a written letter on this decision with an aim to make an uproar in the ministers' council. He did not elaborate on this uproar but its an indication to the stances of the two ministers Camille Sham'un and Pierre al-Jumayyil who are the "pillars" of the Phalangist party, which has contacts with Israel and an office in the occupied Jerusalem".

Meanwhile, military sources revealed to KUNA that the Lebanese Army Commandment [as received] has paid at the beginning of this year the rent of the Israeli liaison office bureau and renewed last January the rent contract for a period of one year. The sources added that the Lebanese Army has furnished the bureau and guards it 24 hours daily.

On the other hand, 'Usayran predicted that differences inside the Cabinet on the Army issue will be solved after achieving the parliament's vote of confidence to the new Lebanese national unity government.

UN's Perez de Cuellar Arrives in Damascus 7 Jun

Makes Statement on Visit

JN071258 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] At 1130 today, UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Damascus on a visit to Syria which comes within his current tour of the region. Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' received the UN secretary general at Damascus International Airport. Ash-Shar' welcomed Perez de Cuellar and expressed hope that his visit to Syria will be successful and fruitful. He asserted that Syria supports the United Nations and its decisions.

In a statement to journalists Perez de Cuellar expressed happiness on his first visit to Syria. He said: While in Damascus, I will hold talks with Syrian officials on the Middle East issue in particular as well as other regional issues. I will listen carefully to the suggestions of the Syrian officials which will contribute to achieving a just solution to the current issues, because Syria plays a large and important role in the region. Perez de Cuellar asserted that the United Nations gives great attention to the issues of this region. He said: My talks with the Syrian officials will also deal with the Iraq-Iran war and the possibility of ending it.

Meets Ash-Shar'

JN071636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' this afternoon received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the delegation accompanying him. The director of the international organizations department at the Foreign Ministry attended the meeting. The talks dealt with the UN efforts to achieve a just and lasting peace in the region. The two sides also touched on the recent developments in the Lebanese arena and the Gulf war.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar focused on the importance of the Syrian role in reaching a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He also focused on the importance of Syria's support for convening an international conference on the Middle East. He also hinted at the importance of the positive steps in Lebanon regarding the march of the Lebanese national accord, and stressed that the Israeli forces should withdraw from Lebanon without conditions or restrictions.

The foreign minister stressed Syria's constant concern about the importance of the UN role in achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the region. He pointed to the Israeli-U.S. rejection of convening an international conference. Ash-Shar' pointed out that one of the major reasons Syria rejected the Camp David accords is that those accords have ignored the UN role and resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestine question. He affirmed that Syria will continue to help Lebanon until this fraternal country is able to restore its health and the unity of its people, and eliminate the Israeli invasion forces from its territories. Regarding the Gulf war, the foreign minister explained Syria's continuous efforts to contain the war and prevent its expansion. He stressed that the Iraqi regime is primarily responsible for launching this war, and for its recent expansion.

Holds Talks With Al-Asad

JN071841 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] At 1800 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' attended the meeting. During the meeting, the talks dealt with the Middle East situation, the UN secretary general's proposal to convene an international conference on peace in the Middle East under UN auspices, the situation in the Lebanese arena, and cooperation between Syria and the United Nations.

President al-Asad briefed the UN secretary general on the situation in the region and the obstacles preventing the establishment of peace in the region on the basis of the UN Charter, principles, and resolutions on the Middle East and the Palestinian Arab people's question. President al-Asad reiterated Syria's acceptance of the UN secretary general's proposal to convene an international conference under UN auspices. He also reiterated Syria's support for the UN secretary general's efforts to convene this conference and to reactivate the UN role and responsibilities toward peace and the UN principles and resolutions.

President al-Asad pointed out that from the beginning, Syria has supported the complete role of the United Nations and the concept of the international conference because it is the best and the most realistic way in light of the current situation. He also stressed that Syria is committed to the UN Charter and resolutions and that it is continuously ready to sincerely cooperate with the United Nations.

The UN secretary general thanked the president for Syria's cooperation with the United Nations. He praised this cooperation and Syria's agreement on the proposal of holding an international conference to tackle the Middle East crisis. He also pointed to Syria's role in Lebanon and its fruitful action to restore stability to it and to help its people. The UN secretary general also pointed to the UN Security Council resolution which calls on Israel to withdraw from the Lebanese territories. He stressed the importance of Syria's positive stand toward working for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East crisis.

Portuguese Communist Delegation Continues Visit

President Receives PCP Leaders

JN071620 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1445 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jun (SANA) — This afternoon, President Hafiz al-Asad received Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], and Albano Nunes, PCP Central Committee Memeber.

During the meeting, the talks dealt with the development of relations, the international and European situations, and the Middle East situation in light of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and the successes acheived by the Arab liberation movement in confronting this onslaught. The talks also dealt with Portuguese-Syrian relations and cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the PCP.

Cunhal praised Syria's brave steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad in the face of the imperialist-Zionist designs. He also praised Syria's effective role in the region. He said that the peace-loving forces in the world stand at Syria's side in its struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories, the restoration of the usurped rights, and the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace.

President al-Asad stressed that Syria will strongly resume its confrontation of the imperialist-Israeli schemes in defense of its rights and the Arab nation's rights. He said that Syria will not retreat before threats, pressures, and maneuvers, and that it is sure of victory because it depends on its intrinsic power, its people's sacrifices, the Arab nation's support, and the solidarity of the world progressive forces that are hostile to imperialism and Zionism. The president said that U.S. imperialism and Israel are imposing on us one battle after another. He said that in these battles we are defending our causes and principles. He said: This is why we find the broad masses standing strongly with us and history progressing.

Khaddam Receives PCP Leader

JN071318 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 Jan 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1130 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP]. During the meeting the talks dealt with the situation in the region and Syrian-Portuguese relations.

Party Talks Conclude

JN071630 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The political and party talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party; and the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP] led by Comrade Alvaro Cunhal concluded in Damascus today. At the conclusion of the talks, the two sides signed a new cooperation agreement between the two parties for the year 1984- 85. During the signing of the agreement, the two delegations exchanged cordial speeches. Al-Ahmar stressed the Ba'th Party leadership's satisfaction with this visit. He expressed pleasure with the visit's positive results because it constitutes a positive contribution toward entrenching the relations between the two peoples and promoting relations between the two parties. Comrade Cunhal expressed the importance of this visit's results. He stressed that the relations between the two parties will further promote the mutual understanding that prevails over their cooperation.

Minister Rajjuh Receives Bulgarian Media Officials

JN071405 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Yasin Rajjuh, information minister, yesterday evening met with Stefan Tikhchev, chairman of the Bulgarian state committee for television and radio [title as heard], and Todorov Markov, director of international relations. The meeting was attended by Fu'ad Ballat, director general of Syrian Television and Radio. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways of promoting them, particularly in the sphere of information and news exchange. They also reviewed the new protocol on cooperation between the state organizations for radio and television in Syria and Bulgaria. The two sides emphasized the importance of joint cooperation between the two countries in servicing their joint interests and confronting imperialism, Zionism, and the forces hostile to peace in the world.

NATO Strategic Gulf Interference Plan Assailed

JN070844 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0345 GMT 7 Jun 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *ATH-THAWRAH* says that NATO's strategic plan for interfering in the Arab Gulf region, revealed by President Reagan yesterday prior to submitting it to the leaders of the Western industrial states who are due to meet in London, is not aimed at the Gulf countries alone but is also directed against the entire Arab region, given that the U.S. objective now is to tighten its control on the Arab land and resources in any way whatsoever.

Though news agencies have not revealed sufficient detail about the contents of this plan, the U.S. threats which preceded or accompanied it clearly confirm that this plan is a new imperialist atempt to invade the Arab region under the title of protecting the oil routes and tankers.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: Momentous dangers are now engulfing the region. Arabs must take the initiative to prevent the expansion of the Iraqi-Iranian war and must exert more efforts to contain the attempts by Saddam Husayn's regime which aim at internationalizing the war by giving the United States and the other Western states the necessary excuses to interfere and carry out aggressions. The Arabs must also adopt a firm stand for confronting the U.S. and Israeli schemes, and define the appropriate means for repulsing the onslaught and protecting Arab existence and land from the dangers which engulf them.

Syria has defined this course and has proceeded along it. Syria highlighted the efficacy of Arab steadfastness when it confronted the U.S.-Israeli onslaught against Lebanon, when it foiled the agreement of submission, and when it paved the way for the national and pan-Arab solution to save Lebanon and safeguard its unity and Arab affiliation.

First Suspect in Jewish Underground Sentenced
TA071107 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Jerusalem District Court has sentenced No'am Yinon to 1 and 1/2 years in prison in connection with the Jewish underground affair. We will now go over to our correspondent Alon Diskin at the District Court:

[Diskin] No'am Yinon, a 26-year-old resident of the Qeshet settlement on the Golan Heights, was indicted 10 days ago for carrying weapons and was sentenced to 3 years in prison; 1 and 1/2 years were given as a suspended sentence. Yinon was found guilty of having collaborated in transferring 50 Syrian mines from the Qeshet settlement to the Nof settlement on the Golan Heights in April 1984, while assisting in an affair he believed was important for the Israeli nation. Yinon was tried separately from the other underground suspects in accordance with a deal concluded with the state attorney's office. District Court Judge Shalom Brenner said in the verdict that Yinon was tried only for the act he committed, and this was unrelated to the actions of the 24 other underground members. In principle, the judge said, the prosecutor is right to state that the acts were serious. However, the judge said: I must consider that the accused may not have known what the mines were intended for.

Arens on Strategic Cooperation Talks With U.S.
TA080818 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Bina Barzel report]

[Text] Israel is holding talks on strategic cooperation with the United States, and meetings are being held between Israeli and U.S. officers. These meetings are dealing with substantive issues. Both sides are trying to define their common interests and the extent to which it is worthwhile to cooperate. This was stated by Defense Minister Moshe Arens yesterday.

Shamir Sends Condolence Message to Mubarak
TA080636 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jun 84 p 1

['Aqiva Eldar report]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday sent a condolence telegram to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak on the occasion of the death of Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din. Shamir expressed the sympathy of the Israeli Government to the Egyptian people for their loss.

MK Mordekhay Ben-Porat yesterday sent a telegram to the prime minister to protest that the Israeli Government had not sent a representative to the funeral of the Egyptian prime minister. Ben-Porat claimed that as Israel is seeking to break the deadlock in relations with Egypt, the prime minister should have found a way to ensure the government's proper represenation at the funeral ceremony.

Foreign Ministry sources explained yesterday that special emissaries are not sent to funerals, unless the dead are heads of state. In Egypt it is well known that the president, not the prime minister, is head of state.

Ben-Elisar Initiated Meeting With Mubarak
TA080607 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee chairman Eliyahu Ben-Elisar's meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak earlier this week was at his own initiative, not Prime Minister Shamir's, informed sources in Jerusalem said yesterday. If the meeting was an election ploy, it was entirely Ben-Elisar's, they said.

According to these sources, Ben-Elisar sought the meeting without Shamir's prior approval. When the prime minister heard about it, he asked Ben-Elisar to convey a message to the Egyptian president. Ben-Elisar is said to be vying for the post of foreign minister if the Likud forms the next government, and felt a meeting with Mubarak would enhance his standing in any eventual jockeying for this position, the sources said.

He tried to sell Shamir the idea of a summit meeting with Mubarak, like Menahem Begin's meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat before the 1981 election. Shamir was said to be cool to the idea, as were the Egyptians, who remember that immediately after the Begin-As-Sadat meeting Israel bombed Iraq's nuclear reactor, embarrassing the Egyptian president in the Arab world.

Mubarak was said to have agreed to the meeting with Ben-Elisar because he had recently seen Labour's Abba Eban and felt he could not decline a request from the Likud personality without seeming partisan about Israel's elections.

Finance Minister Tours Hebron Hills
TA071208 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1135 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Beersheba, 7 Jun (ITIM) — "I hope the Israeli nation will ensure that the government it elects will expand settlements throughout Israel." This statement was made this morning by Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad during a tour of the Hebron hills settlements.

Representatives of the settlers assembled in the Luzifer settlement to present their problems to the finance minister. The head of the southern Hebron hills regional council, Yitzhaq 'Armoni, told the finance minister: "We are fulfilling a national mission for the State of Israel, but a blunder was made in this area during the Likud government's term in office. Development has been halted, and there is a lack of land, water, means of production, and infrastructure for roads, electricity, and telephones. If this situation continues it will lead to paralysis."

The head of the Jewish Agency Settlement Department, Matityahu Drobles, who accompanied the finance minister, explained his department's plans for the area's development. "We have

established more than 10 settlements in the area and in the coming year we want to expand each settlement and populate each with 30 families. Resources are insufficient and much more money must be invested in the broad development of the area," Matityahu Drobles said. Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad described his visit to the area as a "study tour." He dwelt on the essential need for settlement in the southern Hebron hills and gave the settlers his blessing. He commented on their perseverance and pioneering spirit in settling "this broad tract of land."

"This is an absolute expression of the continuation of the Israeli nation's pioneering spirit over the past 120 years," the finance minister said.

Referring to complaints raised by the settlers, the finance minister reacted by saying: "The demands are never satisfied. There are difficulties and demands are not met at the required speed, as is typical of our economic situation."

The ITIM correspondent in the Negev, David Friedman, reports that the finance minister was accompanied by a crew from Roll Films, who are to produce the Likud's election propaganda films.

From the southern Hebron hills settlements the finance minister went on to visit the Gaza District settlements.

Finance Ministry Director General Resigns

TA080517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] The Finance Ministry director general is resigning. Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that the finance minister has approved the request of the ministry's director general, Dr 'Imanu'el Sharon, to resign in the middle of August. No explanation has been given for the resignation. Dr Sharon has been in his post for about 6 months.

Poll Shows Peres 'More Suitable' Than Shamir

TA080917 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Jun 84 p 3

[Gallup opinion poll]

[Text] In a Gallup telephone poll conducted exclusively for *HADASHOT*, people were asked who is more suitable to be prime minister: Yitzhaq Shamir or Shim'on Peres?

Peres ——33 percent
Shamir ——31 percent
Both to the same extent ——4 percent
Neither of them ——18 percent
Do not know/refuse to answer ——14 percent

Ya'aqov Levi, who conducted the poll, notes that the preferences indicated are directly connected with political affiliation. Specifically, among the Alignment's voters Peres received 69 percent and Shamir 6 percent; among the Likud's voters Shamir received 75 percent and Peres 2 percent.

It is interesting to note that the voters for the small parties peferred Shamir (37 percent) to Peres (17 percent), whereas the floating votes preferred Peres (37 percent) to Shamir (29 percent).

Analysis of the findings according to demographic criteria shows that Peres' support is among well-educated persons, older people, and emigrants from Europe and America. Shamir's support more often come from the younger people, men, and emigrants from Asia and Africa.

Alignment Leaders Kick Off Election Campaign

TA080612 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] The top leadership of the Alignment came to Jerusalem last night for the opening of the election campaign.

MAPAM leader Victor Shemtov, the first to speak, had the harshest anti-Likud rhetoric. "They, the Likud, don't deserve to be hated. We'll make them look tiny yet. They deserve pity for their ineptitude," he declared in a strident voice.

Former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin gave an impassioned speech about defence and how Israel could get out of Lebanon without making any sacrifices to security. Former President Yitzhaq Navon talked about people, ethnic gaps, and the moral standards he said the country needs.

Labour Party Chairman Shim'on Peres summed it all up, and promised that the Alignment would neither harm the real value of wages nor touch people's savings. Promising a revamping of the economy, he said: "If you're asking where the money will come from, I say, the Likud spent $9 billion on settlements in the West Bank, the Lebanon war and Aridor's follies...that's where the money will be saved."

There were well over a 1,000 people in the audience at the Manahat sports arena, with a large group sitting on rows of seats on the basketball court. But nearly a third of the bright orange seats on the bleachers were empty.

Possibly the loudest applause went to any mention of the word "unity." All the speakers referred to the podium where "we are all together," and that's what the crowd of the Alignment faithful in Jerusalem most liked to hear.

Ari'el Sharon Campaigns Among Students

TA070631 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jun 84 p 2

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon yesterday told an audience of Technion students that if the Alignment wins the election and carries out its platform, the "peace momentum" would be threatened and the "social revolution" started by the Likud would be stopped.

He said that only since the Likud victory in 1977 had all classes of society felt equal.

Sharon made little reference to economics, saying only that economic difficulties could be corrected, whereas mistakes in national and security policies were irreparable.

Sharon warned that there would be no "campaign in kid gloves." He charged that an Alignment victory would result in increased pressures from Egypt, Jordan, Syria, the terrorists and others for withdrawal from Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, whose residents would then follow the Lebanese model of terror against Israel.

Political, Military Figures Refuse Radio Interviews

TA070827 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
7 Jun 84 p 1

[David Ehrlich report]

[Text] Figures from the military and political establishments who were involved in the war in Lebanon refused to be interviewed by the radio on the second anniversary of the war.

The day before yesterday the Voice of Israel, in its morning newsreel program, broadcast a report marking 2 years since the outbreak of the war. For this purpose the newsreel editors wanted to interview a major figure connected with the planning or implementation of the Peace for Galilee campaign.

Not one of the people to whom the radio appealed agreed to be interviewed. These people included Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, his predecessor Menahem Begin, Minister Mordekhay Tzipori, and former Commander of the Northern Command Avigdor Ben-Gal. Refa'el Eytan and Ari'el Sharon were not asked to appear due to the rules governing media appearances in an election campaign.

Herzog Thanks Ceausescu for Message

AU011729 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
30 May p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

I am very grateful to you for your friendly message of congratulations conveyed to us on the occasion of the anniversary of Israel's independence. The feelings that you were so kind to express are very much appreciated and it is my great pleasure to convey to you, in my turn, the same best wishes.

[Signed] Hayim Herzog, president of Israel

Golan Terrorists Infiltrated From Jordan

TA070956 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
7 Jun 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The four terrorists who infiltrated the southern Golan Heights were caught on Tuesday afternoon after a wide-ranging manhunt lasting some hours. The four infiltrated in order to seize hostages and then negotiate the release of terrorists detained in Israel. There were no IDF casualties.

The squad entered Israel through the Jordanian border, but because the site of the infiltration is close to Syrian territory, military sources assess that the squad infiltrated into Jordanian territory on Friday night, and from there it infiltrated into Israel. In this context, military sources observe that the Syrians have recently concentrated hundreds of terrorists belonging to rejectionist organizations and supporting Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] in the Dar'a region, which is near the Syrian-Jordanian border and is less than an hour's trip from where the Israeli, Syrian, and Jordanian borders meet. Asked by the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent, knowledgeable sources said the four were apparently members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Chief of Staff Levi on IDF Responsibilities

Southern Command, Ansar Camp

TA071510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT
7 Jun 84

[Text] The chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, has not yet reprimanded the commander of the Southern Command, Major General Moshe Bar-Kochba, as recommended by the Zore'a commission. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that the commission recommended that the commander of Southern Command be reprimanded because of his responsibility as the commanding officer, despite the fact that he was not on the scene when the terrorists who hijacked the bus were killed. At the same time, our correspondent states that the chief of staff has begun to study the conclusions which apply to the persons mentioned in this affair, and when his examination is completed he will take the necessary steps.

The chief of staff also recently received the amended report on the Tyre disaster, in which a boobytrapped vehicle succeeded in penetrating an IDF camp in the town.

In yet another report, the investigating officer inquiring into the circumstances of the escape of detainees from the Ansar camp some weeks ago, found that the guards had been negligent, and this enabled the detainees to escape. Another group of detainees which attempted to escape was captured, because the guards acted properly and in accordance with instructions.

The chief of staff states that the decision on the next steps to be taken in Lebanon is now a political one.

According to him, the IDF is now deployed in Lebanon to a lesser extent, and in his opinion we will have to continue to keep a part of the army in Lebanon in the future.

He went on to add that we have reached an acceptable state of affairs in everything pertaining to the number of troops stationed in Lebanon, and to the methods employed by them.

The chief of staff noted that the IDF is chalking up numerous successes in preventing attacks and in perfecting its antiterrorist warfare methods — a sphere in which important achievements have been made.

Golan Incident, Syrian Involvement

TA071536 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by military correspondent Doron Rosenblum; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Rosenblum] An attempted infiltration took place 2 days ago in the southern part of the Golan Heights. Does this attempt point to a change in the Syrian policy regarding terrorist activities from their territory?

[Levi] As far as the Syrians are concerned, we can certainly determine one thing, and that is that the Syrians are able to prevent terrorist activities when they want to.

The arena of the Golan Heights proves this, since for 10 years — and even for a little longer — there was only one attack by terrorists who came from Syrian territory on the Golan Heights. On the eve of the holiday, on Tuesday, there was another attempt which was foiled.

However, this was definitely an exception which certainly gives rise to questions in view of what we assess is the ability of the Syrians. At present, we can only raise the questions, but we cannot determine for certain whether this was an exception or a change in their trend.

[Rosenblum] Lebanon, 2 years after the beginning of the war: Is there still somebody to talk to in southern Lebanon and in Beirut, or should Israel take unilateral steps?

[Levi] There is and there has always been somebody to talk to, and I am sure that there will be somebody to talk to in the future. The question is not one of interlocutors. The question is whether the fabric of Lebanese Forces and the regime is capable of bringing a governmental or semigovernmental body to fulfill the obligations binding on every country regarding activities performed on its territory.

I am afraid that Lebanese bodies on their own will not be capable of this. We are currently in the midst of processes aimed at providing substitutes on two levels: First, through local forces, and arrangements which will reflect the local interest rather than relations of love or hatred toward us; second, a level that is not just connected to the Lebanese sphere but may be a back-up or part of a substitute.

[Rosenblum] Regarding the eastern sector in Lebanon: Is a change in the IDF's deployment in that area necessarily connected to an agreement with the Syrians?

[Levi] A large number of Syrian troops are deployed in the eastern sector. The nature of the activities decided upon by the Syrians — on the obvious assumption that these activities will not be dictated by the Lebanese Government — is such that whatever happens in the eastern sector is somehow connected with the Syrians.

Strategic Position Vis-a-vis Arabs

TA080609 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 84 p 1

[Defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman report]

[Excerpt] Israel's strategic position vis-a-vis its neighbours is not as ominous as recent headlines suggest, according to Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf [Lieutenant General] Moshe Levi.

Speaking to defence correspondents in Tel Aviv yesterday, the chief of staff took issue with the way the press had interpreted a briefing by the chief of military intelligence. He said the view that war was imminent or that Egypt was directing its military effort against Israel was misleading.

Levi said that the Arab world is fragmented, and that those who see every Arab move as directed exclusively against Israel are guilty of simplification. For example, he said, the Iraq-Iran war is of no immediate consequence to Israel. Furthermore, while it was correct that the Egyptian Army was undergoing an accelerated modernization process, this could not be interpreted as being directed only against Israel.

On terrorism and the latest infiltration into the Golan Heights by four terrorists from Syria via Jordan, Levi cautioned that one "should see things in their correct proportions." He said that it was impossible to say at this point whether the infiltration indicated a change in Syrian policy, or whether it was an isolated incident. "Even if it was sanctioned by Syria," he said, "they did their utmost to play it down."

Possible IDF Redeployment

TA080534 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi says the army in Lebanon is facing more hostile activities than the public knows about. Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami asked the chief of staff whether, in the light of stepped-up activities against it, the army was considering plans to redeploy. Levi was speaking to military reporters 2 years after the start of the war in Lebanon.

[Begin recording] [Levi] Yes, we have many plans to redeploy and to change the activities of the IDF in Lebanon and we'll have to adapt them according to the, as I said before, the whole situation in the area, not only in Lebanon.

[Ben-'Ami] Are you satisfied with the way the IDF is operating now, vis-a-vis attacks on its men?

[Levi] I am very satisfied, because I think, in these very bad and inferior conditions, that our operations are from the defensive point of view; the units and the soldiers do very well to overcome many of these activities, some of them even unknown in public, that make the real volume of activities, if not low in numbers, at least very low in the results. [end recording]

IDF in Lebanon Attacked With RPG's, Hand Grenades

TA080519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] This morning two RPG's landed near an IDF base in southern Lebanon. There were no casualties. Wide-scale combing operations are being carried out in the area.

Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that an RPG was also fired during the night at an IDF position 2 km east of the village of Mishki. There were no casualties.

Last night two hand grenades were thrown at a southern army of Lebanon patrol that was traveling through the center of An-Nabatiyah. Not one of the patrol's soldiers was hit. Southern army of Lebanon soldiers returned fire and carried out combing operations.

Security Sources on Southern Army of Lebanon

TA070908 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 7 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] The evaluation by southern army of Lebanon commander General Antoine Lahhad, in an interview in *BAMAHANE*, that his army will only be ready to replace the IDF in southern Lebanon in 2 years, is exaggerated. Senior Israeli security sources in southern Lebanon recently pointed out that Antoine Lahhad's brigade could take over most of the routine security activities in southern Lebanon within as little as 6 months. In the assessment of these security sources, in the event of an IDF evacuation from Sidon, daily control over events in the town could be immediately transferred to the southern army of Lebanon.

POST Analyzes Government Perception of Lebanon

TA080845 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 84 Weekend Supplement pp 4, 5

[Hirsh Goodman commentary: "Lebanese Lesions"]

[Excerpts] Despite tremendous political and strategic changes in Lebanon over the past two years, there has been almost no change inIsrael's concept of what should be done there. The PLO was banished from Beirut and went through another destructive metamorphosis in Tripoli; the Syrians have found themselves the guarantors of the Al-Jumayyil government's incumbency; the Shi'ites have become a force to be reckoned with.

Everything has changed except Israel's perception of things. We are still bound by a single option: building up Antoine Lahhad's south Lebanese army as the only force in southern Lebanon before we pull out. And the heavy casualty toll continues to mount as Israel waits for the almost impossible to happen.

There is no chance of building up Lahhad's forces to the point where they will be able to control the south, unless Israel begins to take into account the fact that there are almost half a million Shi'ites and 100,000 Palestinians in that area who will not accept Christian hegemony — no matter how many tanks, or how sophisticated the equipment we give Lahhad's 2,500 men, or how well we train these men.

There is a solution, one that both the Likud government and the Labour opposition have refused to look at, despite the almost pleading recommendations of the experts. It would entail accepting the fact that the Shi'ites north of the Al-Litani River should be given the task of keeping the PLO out of the area. The Christian army of General Lahhad would retreat to what was known as Haddadland, the area south of the Al-Litani River, including Tyre and the An-Nabatiyah ridge. Lahhad and the IDF would maintain a military presence there, and only there.

This would require those who are articulating Israeli policy (or the lack of it) in Lebanon to recognize the fact that not even select units of the IDF will be able to remain north of the Al-Litani and maintain order there — not when, in the process, they have to institute measures that can only antagonize the local population.

The withdrawal from the area between the Al-Awwali and the Al-Litani will be a unilateral gesture, since — the experts claim — it must be recognized that no formal agreement with Al-Amal in the south is possible.

Israel will have to rely on the fact that Al-Amal does not want the PLO back in the area, and does not want the south to be radicalized by the fundamentalists, and would thus be willing to act against those pockets that have developed.

Israel will have to take the calculated risk that Al-Amal in the south will be able to resist pressures from Al-Amal in the north, that the need for stability in the agrarian and commerce oriented south will outweigh whatever ideological affinity may develop between the co-religionists. Israel will also have to hope that the Shi'ites, the Sunnis and the Druse of the south will not exploit for parochial reasons the vacuum that will be created, and that in large cities like Sidon commercial considerations will lead to an anti-PLO coalition that will keep the terrorists out.

This can work, especially if the residents of the south realize that they have been given a unique opportunity to start again. The PLO infrastructure that was created and consolidated in the south before the locals could organize themselves militarily had been wiped away by Israel. Al-Amal in the south is today the strongest military force in the land. It has large supplies of weapons (mostly from the Syrians, from the days when the Syrians were on the same side of the fence as the Shi'ites); and its 5,000 fighters are trained to use them.

Israel, as we've said, will not be able to extract a formal agreement from Al-Amal in the south, but it will be able to count on Shi'ite self-interest. The Shi'ites will not again want a situation to develop where their fields are trampled by Israeli tanks, their villages attacked by Israeli jets, and the free flow of trade is jeopardized — all of which could be expected if the terrorists return.

The official Israeli line — that the IDF has to remain in the area until Lahhad's army is strong enough to control all of southern Lebanon — is about as plausible as statements from the defence minister that there will be a sharp drop in casualties soon.

If Israel continues to wait for the Syrians to agree to a peaceful situation in the south — i.e. a Syrian commitment to stop terrorist infiltration — we could be there forever.

Given the standoff situation that has developed, and Syria's recognition that Lebanon's problem with the Israelis in the south is perhaps the only point of common interest among the sects that comprise Lebanon's rickety government, the Syrians have no reason for making such a commitment. Despite dozens of Israeli overtures through various channels, the Syrians have absolutely refused to speak about a possible compromise. And because Lahhad will never be able effectively to take over, and the Syrians will have no incentive to negotiate for a long time, the IDF will remain in southern Lebanon for a long time — unless someone in the political leadership of this country starts thinking along different lines and is prepared to abandon the slogans that have kept us captive there for too long.

Concern Over Actions by Elat Sailors Voiced
TA070938 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Transport Ministry's Shipping and Ports Department director has warned that frivolous actions by those sailing from Elat to the Sinai costs might result not only in serious diplomatic incidents with Egypt, but also in serious confrontations with Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Following the latest incidents with Egypt, members of the department today met with Israeli and foreign sailors in Elat and briefed them on behavior in accordance with maritime law. Our correspondent Haviva Roger notes that the maritime law governing the merchant marine was recently applied to small boats as well, and it is now possible to try sailors who violate this law.

New Security Prison Built Near Nabulus
TA080848 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jun 84 p 3

[Excerpt] Nabulus (ITIM) — A new central prison for Judaea and Samaria able to hold 1,000 security prisoners was ceremonially opened near here yesterday. Construction cost $6.5 million. The prison has sophisticated equipment that makes it possible to reduce the number of warders and gives immediate warning of an effort to break out, the press was told.

Working Paper on Tourism Signed With France
TA071042 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Israel and France will increase cooperation on tourism. A working paper to this effect was signed by the tourism minister and his French colleague, Roland Carraz, who is ending his visit in Israel.

On his talks with Minister Sharir, Carraz said: We agreed on the common need to develop tourism between the two countries, and we decided to appoint teams of experts from both countries to enable the conclusion of what we consider the important factors for tourism links between Israel and France.

Our correspondent Yaron Enosh adds that tourism from France is second only to U.S. tourism, but has decreased in the last few months. The two ministers also agreed that both teams will conclude their work by next September.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Meets With Special Envoys to Iran, Iraq

LD071052 Algiers APS in English 1000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Algiers, 07/06/84 (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid audienced here yesterday Mr Rabah Bitat, president of the Popular National Assembly who briefed him on his mission to Iran as special envoy of the president of the republic.

Mr Bitat had talks in Tehran with Iranian responsibles, mainly President 'Ali Khamene'i, to whom he delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid.

The President also audienced Mr Mohamed Abdelghani, state minister to the presidency of the republic who presented him an account of his mission to Baghdad as special envoy of the president.

Mr Abdelghani met with President Saddam Hussayn of Iraq to whom he handed over a message from President Chadli Bendjedid.

LIBYA

Two Muslim Brotherhood Members Executed 7 Jun

In Tubruq Central

LD071322 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] In confirmation of the people's authority and in realization of direct popular democracy, the Basic People's Congress in Tubruq Central met in an extraordinary session this morning, 7 June 1984, to carry out its decision dated 25 May 1984 concerning the physical liquidation of the terrorist Muslim Brotherhood agents of America. During this session, the confessions of the criminal traitor Al-Mahdi Rajab 'Abd as-Salam were read out before the congress, whereupon the death sentence against him was confirmed.

Members of the Basic People's Congress in Tubruq Central then carried out the execution of the criminal traitor Al-Mahdi Rajab 'Abd as-Salam by hanging him until death because he joined the Muslim Brotherhood party and was recruited by American intelligence to carry out sabotage activities against the people's authority inside the Jamahiriyah in implementation of a terrorist plan calling for the assassination of a number of citizens, the destruction of people's markets, socialist installations, and fuel stations, and the poisoning of water reservoirs. Also, in a reactionary agent state, the Sudan, the criminal traitor received instructions on the use of weapons to carry out a number of sabotage operations against the gains of the Libyan Arab people achieved thanks to the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. He recruited some persons to join him in the gang of the Muslim Brotherhood, agents of America.

The revolution force at the Basic People's Congress in Tubruq Central has sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution which says: The revolution forces at the Basic People's Congress in Tubruq Central, while carrying out the death decision by hanging against one of the traitors from the gang of the Muslim Brotherhood, agents of America and enemies of the people's authority, pledge to you to march forward on the Great Al-Fatih road, to challenge imperialism and rotten reaction, and to threaten death to all the stray dogs wherever they are. God is great and Al-Fatih is forever.

[Signed] The revolution force at the Basic People's Congress Tubruq Central

In Jalu

LD071752 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] In confirmation of the people's power, and in implementation of direct popular democracy, the General People's Conference in Jalu today convened an extraordinary session in honor of the demise of the prophet in order to carry out its decision issued 14 May 1984 concerning the physical liquidation of terrorists from the Muslim Brotherhood, agents of America.

During the session, the confessions made by the traitor and criminal 'Abd al-Bari 'Umar Mansur Fannush al-Mijbiri were read before the conference. The death sentence against him was confirmed. Members of the Jalu Basic People's Conference then had the death sentence against the criminal traitor 'Abd al-Bari 'Umar Mansur Fannush al-Mijbiri implemented. He was executed by hanging because he had joined the Muslim Brotherhood party and had been recruited by the American intelligence to carry out acts of sabotage against the people's power inside the Jamahiriyah, in implementation of a terrorist plan providing for the assassination of a number of Libyan citizens, the destruction of popular markets, socialist installations, and fuel stations, the poisoning of water reservoirs, and the undertaking of several acts of sabotage against the gains of the Arab Libyan people — gains achieved through the Great 1 September Revolution.

After the extraordinary session, the masses of the Jalu General People's Conference released a communique in which they announced that the masses of the Jalu General People's Conference extraordinary session held today affirmed their decision made at the emergency session of 14 May 1984 concerning the liquidation and execution of the stray dogs trained by American intelligence through their agents in the Arab region to carry out its terrorist plans against the people of the Jamahiriyah who through the revolution had become masters of their own affairs and destinies. They also expressed their eagerness to protect their dignity, to hold tight to their weapons, and to give their absolute commitment to the further advance of the construction of the radiant future of the Jamahiriyah. They also affirmed their full preparedness to become suicide commandos to liquidate the stray dogs wherever they may be.

The forces of the revolution of the Jalu General People's Conference also sent a telegram to the brother leader of the revolution, saying in part:

Brother Leader of the Great 1 September Revolution: Greetings of the Great Al-Fatih. While implementing the decision of the People's Conference to liquidate one of the stray dogs, the forces of the revolution of the General People's Conference in Jalu affirms to you that they will remain loyal to their principles, faithful to their pledges, and always be ready to defend. They will never accept any alternative to people's power. May you remain the symbol of the freedom and loftiness of the Arab nation. Al-Fatih forever! Forward! The revolutionary struggle continues!

JANA Hits MENA's 'False Allegations' on Chad

LD081038 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 8 Jun (JANA) — The Egyptian Government's MENA has published fabricated allegations about Libya's responding to the French minister of external relations' call to convene a reconciliation conference on Chad. According to these false allegations, the agency quoted the magazine *AL-YAMAMAH* as saying Libya responded to this call following reports circulated about the setting up a radio station in southern Chad by the agent and stray dogs of Libyan fugitives.

The fabricators of all such false allegations cannot possibly cover the truth of their bad intentions and deceptive stances through lies and intrigue. It is easy to see the degree of fabrications manufactured by hostile organs seeking to harm the position of the Libyan Arab people. Hence the false allegations that Libya as responded to a call to convene a conference on Chad following circulated reports about the setting up of what MENA called the Libyan opposition of a radio for them in southern Chad is an allegation designed to give a false impression about and distort the Jamahiriyah's stance.

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR on U.S. Stand in Lebanon, Gulf

PM071104 Tripoli AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR in Arabic 28 May 84 p 1

[Editorial: "A New Falsehood"]

[Excerpt] The United States is mistaken when it tries to masquerade as a humble lamb and is even more mistaken when it thinks that those who have known its fangs and experienced its sharp claws can be deceived by its pretensions of piety. The United States, whose warplanes and ships, including the destroyer *New Jersey*, only a few months ago were daily pouring tons of fire onto the Muslim inhabitants and the Lebanese nationalist forces and which has commited the ugliest crimes against Lebanon, yesterday announced with total innocence it was willing to mediate between Lebanon and the Zionist entity to work out security arrangements in southern Lebanon within the context of what it calls settling the present crisis between the two countries.

Had this call come from a country other than the United States, which killed hundreds of Lebanese last winter and helped in the killing of thousands of them through its connivance with the Zionist gangs in the summer 1982 onslaught, and had it come from other than the United States which today is concentrating its warships and aircraft carriers near the Arab Gulf to occupy the area, we would probably have believed it. But the call comes from the United States, whose past we know and whose imperialist and terrorist present we also know. We know the truth about its hostile intentions toward the Arab homeland and its plans to dominate it, particularly its energy sources and its strategic waterways, land routes, and skies.

Today, when the United States announces it is willing to mediate between Lebanon and the Zionist entity to work out security arrangements in southern Lebanon ensuring the withdrawal of the Zionist forces, it means the United States is hatching a new plot with the Zionist entity against Lebanon with the aim of imposing on it a new capitulationist agreement that would be a new version of the 17 May agreement. The United States thinks there is a suitable opportunity to revive that ill-starred agreement which the Lebanese Arab people have torn up with their heroic struggle and suicidal fedayeen actions that terrorized the bloodsuckers. What is more ridiculous than the U.S. willingness to mediate between Lebanon and the Zionist entity is its false allegation regarding what it calls protecting the Arab Gulf against the Iranian revolutionary tide and its announcement that it is ready to intervene militarily in that area if the countries concerned will ask it to do so.

The United States appears ridiculous when it claims that it wants to protect the Arab Gulf from the Iranian revolutionary tide and alleges that it cares for Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity. The Arab masses do not want any protection from the United States. Indeed they will be happy if it remains in its place over there beyond the Atlantic because the masses realize it was never interested in protecting the Arab homeland, the independence of Lebanon, or the defense of the Arab Gulf as much as in protecting the lackey Arab regimes. All the evils and disasters that have befallen Lebanon have been prepared in the kitchen of the U.S. black house. The Arab Gulf region for which the United States today declares its readiness to intervene and protect is the same area in which it recently installed the shah's regime as its lackey policeman and supplied it with the latest weapons to terrorize the area.

The United States is in fact seeking to protect its vital interests in the Arab Gulf and Lebanon and the rest of the Arab homeland which are represented by energy sources and strategic waterways and routes. The proclamation of its alleged concern for Lebanon's independence and defending the Arab Gulf against the Iranian revolutionary tide is only a falsehood that cannot deceive even the naive. It is incumbent upon the active forces in the Arab homeland to resist this new, old U.S. conspiracy, turn the Arab Gulf into a graveyard for the U.S. invaders, and teach them the same lesson they were taught in Lebanon in case they have forgotten it.

SUDAN

Numayri Addresses Mass Gathering in Khartoum

JN072053 Khartoum SUNA in English 2020 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum 7 Jun (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Numayri addressed evening today the huge mass gather-

ing of the national capital's citizens who flocked to the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) secretariat centre in droves to swear fealty of allegiance to him on the Holy Koran and deeds and sayings of the Prophet.

After the mass swearing, which was preceded by the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) First Secretary Muhammad 'Abd al-Qadir's address, the president took the podium and thanked the masses for their trust. He told them there would always be enemies of Islam lurking in the back, and cited as an example the recent incident in Omdurman, where havoc was wrought on some citizens whose small businesses' kiosks were torn down upon the issuing of an imaginary directive by the president.

Numayri warned against apathy in the face of disobedience because our unity is in our strength and our steadfastness in our doctrine.

Numayri said he pledged to restore the religion and to serve the interest of the nation.

He added that after this fealty the duty to defend the religion and the nation became the responsibility of all of us against those who hold arms, spread rumours and try to undermine the unity of Sudan.

The president said the Sudanese Socialist Union should be open for all Sudanese to express their unity, adding that the organization of SSU must set good example for others to follow.

President Numayri said: I want the SSU to be the symbol of the perfect work. I want it to be a unified cell, a combination of all Sudanese people.

The president went on saying that I am not going to accept the existence of the SSU while a minority of corrupted continue to plot against Sudan, carrying out hostile political and economic activities against Sudan. [sentence as received]

President's Council Discusses Numayri Message

JN071812 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Khartoum 7 Jun (SUNA) — The President's Council has discussed the message President Ja'far Numayri has presented to the People's Assembly which deals with the amendments of some articles in the Constitution in order to conform with the national desires and predilections when it met here morning today.

President Numayri, who chaired the council's meeting, also brought up the issue of certain unintended excesses which followed the measures taken [word indistinct] in the Omdurman area and in which a number of citizens' interests were harmed. The president then spelled out remedies to redress the negative impact [of] such measures.

He also issued a number of directives to the national capital's commissioner and the concerned organs in connection with the imaginary directive which wrought havoc on the citizens.

A number of kiosks were torn down in Omdurman on Monday wrongfully as unidentified senior officials fed the local authorities with misleading information supposed to have been issued by the president.

The council had sworn allegiance on the Holy Koran and the teachings of the Prophet at the start of the meeting.

TUNISIA

Tunis Court Postpones Former Minister's Trial

LD071751 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1620 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Tunis 7 Jun (KUNA) — The high court of justice postponed until 14 June 1984 the case of former Interior Minister Mr Driss Guiga, who is accused of high treason, at the request of the defense. Mr Guiga, who is now in London, was absent when the hearing took place, whereas two of his aides were present: former Director of Public Security Mr Abdelhamid Skhiri and former police district governor Mr Ezzedine Driss, both accused of collusion with Mr Driss Guiga in provoking acts of violence in several Tunisian regions late in December and early January.

Mr Skhiri, who is now in preventive custody, is also faced with other accusations concerning trafficking in drugs and passports.

In April and March Mr Guiga sent two letters to President Habib Bourguiba in which he explained his view of the accusations against him. The indictment issued by a special judicial body says the former interior minister deliberately provoked the acts of violence in Tunisia in order to force President Bourguiba to dismiss the present prime minister and to ask Mr Guiga to be prime minister to save the country from chaos. The case also contains the accusation that Mr Guiga misused power and mismanaged public funds.

In the letter he sent to President Bourguiba on 15 March, published in full by the weekly Tunisian magazine *AL-MAWQAF* in its 26 March issue, Mr Guiga says he "would be glad to submit to an investigation with him in this case, on condition that the investigation is carried out with all the officials who have led the management of public affairs from Independence until today.

Charge: High Treason

LD080309 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The order of the concluding investigation prepared by the examining magistrate at the high court in the case of Driss Guiga, former interior minister, and his two aides, Abdelhamid Skhiri, former director general of the national police, and Ezzedine Driss, former governor of the police in Tunis Governorate, has been issued. It contains the charge of high treason against the first in his capacity as member of the government and charges of complicity with him against the other two in their harming the supreme interests of the homeland by not taking their responsibilities, causing the disturbance of security in the country.

After a comprehensive review of the bloody incidents, sabotage, arson, and looting in the capital and its suburbs on 3 January 1984, and in many of the republic's towns as early as 29 December 1983, the order contained the testimony of witnesses, governors and heads of the region's police, senior officers of the national police, administrative officials of the interior ministry, and some members of the government led by Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. The order also contained the testimony of several citizens regarding the events of 3 January 1984 in the capital and its suburbs. The order of the concluding investigation dealt with the demonstrations organized after the president's announcement of the abolition of grain and byproducts' price increases to express joy, thanks, and gratitude to the great combatant; the slogans hostile to Mohamed Mzali that were shouted during these demonstrations; and the support given to these slogans by the accused, Driss Guiga, when he looked to the demonstrators and made the victory sign.

The last part of the order of the concluding investigation contained a review of the established particular (?facts against) the accused. Although it has not been possible to hear the accused, Driss Guiga, due to his resort to escape, it has been illustrated from his circumstances and the intricacies of the incidents, including the statements made by and interrogation of his two aides, the accused Abdelhamid Skhiri and Ezzedine Driss, various testimonies of witnesses, and the documents confiscated in this domain, that the fact he perpetrated the acts attributed to him has been established on bases that convince the conscience and establish the evidence. After close study, applying diligence and a thorough examination of the facts, it has become clear there is no dispute: It has been established through all security interests that former minister Driss Guiga had full knowledge of the state of tension that appeared on the horizon as a result of the proposed order to withdraw support from the subsidies fund for grain and its byproducts. Furthermore, even assuming his ignorance or negligence, he can not claim ignorance of the bloody incidents in the south of Tunisia, which took place for the same reason. In addition to all that there is his aides' testimony that weapons were withdrawn from police centers and placed in regions and centers of concentration, and aides were not permitted to fire, even in the air.

The order said it has become clear from the incidents and their vivid pictures that the accused Driss Guiga was harboring bad intents, which he clearly expressed and put into practice in the last stage, when he recklessly indicated the need for his superior to resign from his post. This act by the accused knowingly and intentionally caused the disturbance of security in the capital, thus exposing people's lives, livelihood, and honor to violation, looting, and murder. It was aimed at the state system and its institutions.

Events overtook the accused and he lost his way and then followed the path of crime to achieve his personal objectives and ambitions. The order also said investigation of the accused Driss Guiga from other sides has established, whether through the testimonies of witnesses or the contents of the confiscated documents and correspondence, evidence and proof of what has been attributed to him and what he did and perpetrated when he commenced his duties. He pressured some of his aides to conclude a deal in the name of the Interior Ministry with a Brazilian supplier to purchase scientific equipment in return for his receiving a commission to which he had no right, which makes him a perpetrator of an act harmful to the state's reputation — namely, the crime listed in Chapter 96 of the Criminal Law, which is regarded as (?double) crime. Accordingly, he has committed high treason, which is listed in Paragraph 4 of Chapter 2 of Law Number 10.

SOMALIA

Arab League Military Delegation Arrives for Visit

EA072049 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpt] An Arab League delegation composed of senior military officers from the Arab Unified Military Command [AUMC] led by Chief of the AUMC's general department, Major General 'Abd ar-Razzak (Barbari), arrived at Mogadishu international airport this afternoon for a 10-day official visit to Somalia.

The AUMC delegation's visit to Somalia is to implement the resolution of the Arab League foreign ministers meeting in Tunis in March this year when the ministers agreed to send a delegation of senior military officers to Somalia to investigate the true situation in the Horn of Africa. The AUMC delegation will tour various regions of Somalia and hold high-level talks with senior officials of the Somali Government.

TANZANIA

Party NEC Issues Statement on Parliament Composition

EA071821 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The Chama Cha Mapinduzi National Executive Committee [NEC] has issued a decision on procedures for the election of members of parliament in the country following recommendations for amendments to the Union constitution and the constitution of the Zanzibar Government. A statement issued by the Department of Propaganda and Mass Mobilization of the NEC Secretariat says the parliament of the united republic will have one MP for each district on the Tanzanian mainland. As for Tanzania's islands, there will be more than one MP for each district depending on the number of people in a district. This representation on Tanzania's islands results from an integrated representation in parliament and the status in the history of the union. [sentence as heard]

The statement says there will be 15 MP's nominated by the president of the united republic, of whom 5 will come from the Tanzanian mainland and 5 from Tanzania's islands, while the remaining 5 MP's will be nominated from any part of the union. Five MP's will be elected by the Zanzibar House of Representatives. There will also be not less than 15 women MP's from the Women's Organization who will be elected by Parliament. Not less than 5 [women] MP's will come from the Tanzanian mainland and not less than 5 will come from Tanzania's islands. Commissioners of all regions of Tanzania will be members of parliament in accordance with their responsibilities.

The statement also reviewed the election of members of the Zanzibar House of Representatives. The House will have its members elected directly by the people under the system of having more than one representative for each district of Tanzania's islands, depending on the number of people in each district. There will also be 10 members of the House of Representatives nominated by the President of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar. There will also be not more than five women members of the House of Representatives who will be recruited from the Women's Organization and elected by the House of Representatives. The House will also have commissioners of all regions of Tanzania's islands as members of the House of Representatives in accordance with their responsibilities.

Limit to Presidency Tenure

EA072034 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili
1700 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The party's National Executive Committee [NEC] has decided that there should be a limit to the tenure of the presidents of both the Union Government of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

The limit will be two terms of 5 years each. A statement issued by the Department of Political Propaganda and Mass Mobilization of the NEC Secretariat in Dar Es Salaam said that in accordance with the decision the constitution should give an option to a person who was a former president of Zanzibar to contest the presidency of the Union Government of Tanzania. The statement said that the candidate's tenure as president of Zanzibar should not be considered as limiting his tenure as president of the union government.

CHAD

GUNT Communique on French-CAR-FAN Maneuvers

AB071910 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] What plot are the French imperialists hatching on the border between Chad and the Central African Republic? According to news that has just reached us, military maneuvers are taking place among French, CAR, and FAN troops with the aim of halting the liberation impetus in the south of the country. The Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] has reacted immediately to the creation of the CAR-FAN military committee in Bangui. In fact, the office of the GUNT chairman issued the following communique:

[Begin recording by unidentified speaker] At the press ministry of the office of the GUNT chairman, at a time when all are envisaging a withdrawal of the neocolonialist intervention forces from Chad, and at a time when the current chairman of the OAU is making unprecedented efforts to hasten the process for the peaceful settlement of the Chadian crisis, the GUNT bitterly notes that in a neighboring African country, another cynical plot is being hatched against the Chadian people. Is it necessary to remind all who obstinately intervene in the internal affairs of the Chadian people that the present conflict is purely a national one and that the OAU took charge of it in 1979 to find a peaceful solution through negotiations between the warring factions?

Because of the establishment of the imperialist axis agression, including Pretoria, Kinshasa, Bangui, and Ndjamena, we cannot reasonably remove from our minds the fact that the government of General Kolingba is the victim of odious blackmail. All the same, by taking the historical decision to ratify a CAR-FAN military alliance, which for the cause is called the joint security commission, Gen Kolingba is publicly contravening the wise recommendations of our continental organization and has in fact joined the ranks of the everlasting enemies of the Chadian people.

The Chadian people feel neither hatred nor aversion for their CAR brothers. On the contrary, they praise their heroic liberation struggle against colonial domination and associate themselves with their great and hard-won victories. But in the face of this unfriendly act of Gen Kolingba's government, which is tantamount to a crime against the matyred Chadian people, the GUNT calls on the national conscience of the CAR people and on world opinion to use the most appropriate ways and means of facing threats from wherever they may come. [end recording]

Habre Gives 7 June Anniversary Address

LD071600 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Speech by Hissein Habre, president of the Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 7 June anniversary; place not given — live]

[Excerpts] Chadians, exactly 2 years ago, on 7 June 1982, Chad, which had been torn by several years of war, was liberated. In terms of national defense, in order to bring to full realization our unshakable desire to assure for ourselves as Chadians our own security, the Government of the Third Republic has pursued its efforts to [words indistinct] to our dear national Armed Forces. Accordingly, it is with a true pride and confidence that I address you on this solemn day, the second anniversary of national liberation which is also Unity and Martyrs Day.

The defense of independence and territorial integrity must remain our constant concern, and efforts to bring about national reconciliation of internal and external opponents must continue. Tangible results have been achieved in this respect. For example, several accords have been concluded with various opposition groups within the country and almost all of them have responded positively. (?Dynamic) contacts are still in progress with Chadians outside the country.

Today, the idea of a meeting is on the agenda which is largely the product of the tenacity the Chadian Government has developed [word indistinct] in favor of understanding and national concord. Accordingly, proud of our experience of Chadian affairs, [word indistinct] seriously prepare any new (?conference), on the one hand to restrict external and destructive influences to a minimum, and on the other to nurture maximal chances for success. We are working to achieve that aim. Nothing can curb our readiness and determination in the search for the peace, unity, and the stability of Chad.

Yes, we are more than ever open to dialogue, open to understanding and concord, but this should not allow us to forget that half of our territory is still under a foreign occupation. The pure and simple annexation of that part of the country by the expansionist Tripoli regime is ever more evident. Moreover, many of our compatriots living in those occupied zones prefer suffering serious humiliation at the hands of the invader to reciting prayers.

In the face of this serious attack on Chad's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the loyal Chadian people will assume total responsibility for regaining their rights. Of that I am convinced. Chad's friends are also bound to do their duty in terms of solidarity [words indistinct] security and the right of each individual to live free within his borders, as well as for the sake of fruitful cooperation.

The challenges thrown to Chad and to Africa by Libya, the great [word indistinct] humiliation, are unacceptable, intolerable, and unforgivable. We are sure, we are convinced that by the grace of God we shall overcome all these difficulties and forge ahead. Chadians, our country, Chad, will be rebuilt, rehabilitated only through selflessness, work, self-denial, dedication, the sense of responsibility, and the supreme sense of sacrifice.

During these past 2 years, we have been able to observe [words indistinct] (?rational) development of our country, I refer to corruption, misappropriation, unjustified enrichment, and abuse of power. The government has therefore decided to wage a relentless war against all those ills and all those responsible for them, because we must all do our best to ensure that our modest resources are properly applied to the common good and the nations progress.

Chadians, today hope is reborn with the nation, the republic. Do not lose hope. Socioeconomic and cultural life will be vigorously reborn.

Chadians, in all aspects, we must all regard ourselves as combatants. Every Chadian must consider him or herself a soldier — a soldier in the defense of the fatherland against the Libyan invader, a soldier in the defense of the national unity and independence of Chad, a soldier in production, food self-sufficiency and development. And then — and then we must in this spirit lead the fight, unify our ranks, stand shoulder to shoulder [words indistinct] in solidarity, inspired by loyalty and a supreme sense of national duty so that Chad can live united, (?great), and strong.

AFP on Ndjamena Celebration, Habre's Improving Image

AB071850 Paris AFP in English 1836 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Ndjamena, June 7 (AFP) — More than 30,000 people marched through the centre of Ndjamena today to mark the second anniversary of the coming to power of President Hissein Habre. At least 100,000 people lined the route from Mr Habre's residence to Independence Square where the parade took some three hours to pass by.

Participants included a cross-section of military units, militants of Mr Habre's faction, the Armed Forces of the North, school students and representatives of all sectors of society, and traditional chiefs from the interior. Banners bearing slogans hostile to Libya and Mr Habre's Libyan-backed opponents who hold the northern half of the country were hung round the square.

Before the parade Mr Habre decorated officials and soldiers who had distinguished themselves in fighting against the forces of Mr Habre's ousted predecessor Goukouni Oueddei.

Observers said the successful staging of the parade would strengthen the power of Mr Habre, whose charisma is undeniable. He is managing to improve his image as a head of state and his position in future negotiations with Mr Goukouni.

In a radio broadcast last night Mr Habre said contacts were continuing, and added that it was the duty of "friends of Chad" to shoulder their "responsibilities" in helping the country to find peace. The reference was essentially to France, which has nearly 3,000 troops in Chad at Mr Habre's request, manning a line across the country to prevent Mr Goukouni's forces from moving further south. The French troops in Ndjamena kept a low profile during the ceremonies. They have been confined to barracks until Friday.

The cost of the anniversary celebrations was estimated at a million dollars, and the authorities made repeated appeals to the major business houses to contribute funds to the various festivities and ceremonies. Buildings were repainted and at night the streets, bedecked with the national colours, are ablaze with lights. Bands have been playing in the residential quarters every evening. However military patrols were still active, checking identity papers, and many people were questioned by the police. Most were released.

In the half of the country he controls, President Habre has managed to restore the civilian administration which was in ruins during the civil war before he took power in Ndjamena. Civil servants are now being regularly paid, although they receive only half their salaries, and taxes are being collected. A good cotton harvest of 162,000 tons placed Chad second behind Egypt in the ranks of African cotton-producers, and the revenue enabled some 30 million dollars to be distributed to farmers in the south. Thousands of opponents of the government in the south, centre and east have come over to the government after negotiations in recent weeks. Authorities here claim there is less and less support for the "Libyan occupation" of the north.

Bardai Radio Holds Round Table Conference

AB070710 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] As promised, we are continuing our report this evening on the round table conference organized by Bardai Radio in which several top cadres of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] discussed the allegation that northern Chad has been annexed. We now invite you to listen to the various participants in the conference:

[Begin recording] [First unidentified speaker] Hissein Habre and his mentors — that is the French and the Americans — are poisoning both national and world opinion by spreading lies about the GUNT and the Jamahiriyah. They sometimes say that northern Chad has been annexed by Libya, or they sometimes talk about a red line which they have drawn to prevent the GUNT and the Islamic legion from advancing toward Ndjamena. They even say sometimes that the GUNT has stopped teaching French in schools, and so on.

All we, the GUNT cadres, can simply tell them is that these lies are no longer effective. The Chadians are no longer dupes, and everyone knows that France and America want to impose upon the Chadian people a man who has been rejected by them all. The Chadians want to free themselves from the yoke of imperialism, and certain progressive, peace and justice-loving countries such as the Jamahiriyah and others are openly supporting the Chadian liberation struggle. This is no secret for anyone. Thus, the Jamahiriyah has been giving material support to our struggle in the same way as it supports other revolutionary organizations.

The enemies of the Chadian people are indeed the French and their local lackeys who have tried to draw an imaginary red line to divide the country. Mitterrand's socialist regime considers northern Chad a vast and useless desert. This is a big mistake; as far as we are concerned, it is not true that part of Chad is useful while other parts are useless. The whole of Chad is useful as far as we Chadians are concerned, and that is why our commandos in the center, in the south, in the east and everywhere have not yet found any red line that cannot be crossed. More importantly, they have been routing the enemies everywhere.

With regard to the allegation that Arabic is being taught in schools instead of French, this is madness. Besides, the minister of education has just given us concrete details on this point. There is no need to bring it up again.

[Second unidentified speaker] [passage indistinct] You are aware that the Chadian problem is above all the struggle of an African people to be free, to do away with the chains of slavery, imperialist exploitation, and bloody repression by a reactionary, dictatorial regime which is supported by foreign powers. [passage indistinct] The GUNT is present in the liberated areas. It administers the areas with Chadian methods.

We know that our country is facing serious structural difficulties due to the fact that it belongs to a colonial system, which imposed a model of political, economic and social development that excluded the emergence of a nationalistic and political consciousness. As the imperialists are greedy devastators, Chad is a victim of an unmistakable aggression by France and the United States. For example, France is now brandishing the military cooperation agreemet signed in 1976 to (?aggress against) the Chadian people. Besides, that agreement become null and void with the declaration of the Chadian state following the crisis sparked by Hissein Habre in February 1979 and the creation of the Transitional National Union Government in accordance with the Lagos Accords.

The false justification of the presence of French troops on the side of the FAN, which is condemned by several peace-loving countries, compels the Western media to support crude lies such as the annexation of the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti area by Libya. Libya deals with the GUNT as the government of a neighboring country, in the spirit of the relations of neighborliness. It is true that it helps and supports us just like other progressive countries, in our struggle aginast injustice, dictatorship and all their effects on peace, unity and democracy in Chad.

With regard to the annexation or division of Chad, this is a delay tactic used by the French and American imperialists. We Chadians, as well as other countries, are aware that the American plan to divide Chad has now been put into effect under our very eyes by this red line. The red line was drawn by the French, but neither the French nor the Americans have the right to dictate to us. Only the sovereign Chadian people can make a decision when the time comes.

Yesterday there was talk about an Islamic army and of Libyan troops. Following these imperialist lies, the Zairians and French flew to the aid of their henchman Hissein Habre, and today there is talk about annexation and cancellation of the teaching of French in the GUNT-controlled areas.

These are deceptive stratagems which normally should not deceive national and international opinion. You are also aware that our country is in a strategic military position. Our soil and subsoil also contain important strategic military and economic material. Our country therefore has political, economic and military importance. Finally, if a negotiated solution is not found, we will continue the armed struggle until we obatin victory. We would therefore like our government to invite the Western press to see for itself the realities in the liberated areas so they won't be able to say just anything they like about the Chadian people.

[Third unidentified speaker] With regard to the allegation by the Western press that Chad has been annexed by Libya, I will say at once that it is a campaign of falsehood that is aimed at intimidating us into abandoning our nation struggle. I will even add that this allegation is not new in the history of our struggle. It is common knowledge in Africa and in the world that France is carrying out a war of destabilization in our country. That is why, as it was afraid of losing its interests, the Giscard d'Estaing regime tried to impose plan of federation in Chad to end the so-called Chadian conflict. This diabolical plan was rejected at once by all Chadians. And today Mitterrand's Socialist France is imposing on us a red line which has divided Chad in two.

Therefore, upon analyzing these odious acts, it is clear that the ambition of France and its various allies is to annihilate the Chadian state and people. One must admit that Chad is a sovereign and free country which maintains all its geographical form. It is a secular, united and indivisible state.

With regard to relations between Chad and Libya, which have existed since time immemorial, they are being maintained today by the sons of these two peoples. It is a historical fact that cannot be denied. One must know, and there is no need to waste time over the fact, that these two brother countries are henceforth compelled to pursue the revolutionary struggle to set up a progressive and people's regime in Chad, based on a revolutionary ideological principle.

National and international opinion criticize Hissein Habre for failing to use approriate slogans to defend his cause. Yesterday, concerning the mobilization of Chadians in 1979, he used the term north-south [words indistinct]. Today, we notice that Muslims and Christians in all areas of Chad have rallied round the GUNT to drive back French and American imperialism. Hissein Habre talks of the annexation of Chad by Libya, that the National Liberation Army [ANL] [words indistinct] and so on.

No Chadian is deceived because we know that when Hissein Habre arrived in Ndjamena on 7 June 1982, [words indistinct] and this also led to the massive flight from Chad of civilian and military cadres. The Chadians, in their determination to free themselves, chose exile and all its consequences and presently they have organized themselves in practically the whole country to drive away French and American imperialism.

All progressive, peace, justice and freedom-loving countries are helping them in their revolutionary struggle. That is why the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, a neighbor of Chad which has a similar history and the same culture as Chad, is giving selfless aid to Chad [words indistinct]. Libya has always helped other countries in their liberation struggle. This aid is selfless and we have proof of this. In 1981, Libya did not give any conditions for its withdrwal. It left Chad immediately. It intervened for the second time because the presence of French and Zairian troops had led to an internationalization of the Chadian conflict. It is ready to withdraw unconditionally.

The proof is that [words indistinct] are under GUNT control, yet today Hissein Habre says that Arabic is used in teaching in GUNT-controlled schools. This is a crude lie. It is a pure figment of the imagination. [passage indistinct] Arabic was once the second official language in Chad and at present it is still the second official language. In fact, when Hissein Habre was at bay due to the triumphal advance of the ANL and was being routed

by ANL commandos all over the country, the torturer of the Chadian people called on the real Chadian occupation forces, which are the French and Zairian forces.

These forces have drawn an imaginary red line in the north of the country.

They are only wasting their time.

Chadians of today, after 7 years of civil war, are determined to free themselves and they will never leave their country, like Libya, Algeria, and so on, which used (?simple) methods to rout the Italian and French colonial armies.

Today their countries are unbelievably coveted [words indistinct]. All Chadians are determined to obtain their freedom.

Hissein Habre's slogans will no longer be accepted.

Whether through negotiations or war, the colonialists will leave Chad.

We will not allow France to recolonize us. France must understand this. [passage indistinct]

The Chadians will win.

They have all rallied behind the GUNT and will use all their strength in the struggle to enable their children to live in a free and prosperous Chad, the only heritage they can leave for their sons and grandsons. [end recording]

Bardai Suspicious of Habre's 'Peaceful Language'

AB072210 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The leader of the Ndjamena group has again been seized by the desire to exhibit himself to Western journalists. Less than a week after speaking to French television's channel three [word indistinct], the neocolonial governor of Ndjamena has again appeared before the cameras of the Western media.

After his famous "I am prepared to leave the political scene," Hissein Habre is back in full force by stating that he is not interested in Operation Manta at the leve of the 16th Parallel. Does this mean that the FAN leader is sulking because France refused to help him reconquer the northern part of the country, or is it a sign of advanced ingratitude?

In any case, we do not understand the FAN leader. We do not understand how this person, who is supported by the French forces, is no longer interested in the Manta operation to which he owes his presence in Ndjamena; unless of course — and it is perhaps the real intention of the FAN Command Council chairman — his words are a cover-up for the preparation of new French and FAN miliatry maneuvers at the level of the French red line. Whatever the case may be, Chadian patriots are suspicious of the peaceful language Hissein Habre has been using recently, and have made arrangements in accordance with the slogan: Ready for war and peace.

GUINEA

Head of State Receives Message From Libyan Envoy

AB080900 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The president of the republic, Colonel Lansana Conte, at 1130 today granted an audience to His Excellency (Mahdi Muftah), secretary of the People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The Libyan diplomat conveyed to the Guinean head of state a message from his Libyan counterpart, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in connection with Colonel Conte's takeover on 3 April 1984. He expressed his readiness to strengthen relations between the two countries based on their common Islamic and African origins. In conclusion, the Libyan diplomat expressed the hope that the revival of the bonds of friendship and solidarity would be supported by direct contacts, dialogue, and mutual understanding.

In his reply, the president of the republic, Col Lansana Conte, stressed the need for African states to establish their relations on the basis of stability, mutual understanding, and concord. The head of state furhter pledged the desire of the military Committee for National Redress and of the government to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Conte Receives Senegalese Delegation, Diouf Message

AB071455 Conakry Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The president of the republic, Colonel Lansana Conte, today received in audience a Senegalese ministerial delegation led by His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs. Moustapha Niasse is the bearer of a personal message of friendship and solidarity from President Abdou Diouf to his Guinean counterpart, Lansana Conte.

In a speech, Moustapha Niasse, on behalf on the Senegalese head of state and government, presented the guidelines of Senegalese-Guinean cooperation, the dimensions of which are henceforth defined by the identical options of the two countries, the complementarity of our national economies, and the common aspirations of our two peoples who are bound by history, geography, and culture. The head of the Senegalese foreign service expressed satisfaction with the recovery measures taken by the Miltary Committee for National Redress [CMRN], which reflects the new image of the Second Republic. In conclusion, Moustapha Niasse stated:

President Abdou Diouf and his government are ready to assist the CMRN, and your initiatives for prospective projects are ours too, because the two peoples are bound to succeed together.

Replying, the president of the republic, Col Lansana Conte, in a short address, presented the orientations of the Second Republic and expressed the desire of the CMRN to pursue, broaden, and consolidate bilateral relations between Guinea and Senegal. After praising the open-mined spirit, the experience, and the sense of responsibility that characterize President Abdou Diouf, the head of state expressed the desire to maintain a sincere cooperation with the sisterly Republic of Senegal whose experience will be very beneficial to our people.

The head of state was joined on this occasion by Colonel Diara Traore, member of the CMRN, prime minister and head of government; Captain Facine Toure, member of the CMRN, minister of foreign affairs; Lieutenant Abdoulrahmane Diallo, member of CMRN, ambassador chief of state protocol; Richard Haba, minister of economic affairs; [name indistinct], director of the press bureau at the Presidency.

LIBERIA

Doe Warns Politicians, Criticizes Official

AB072130 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The Executive Mansion has released a statement by the head of state again admonishing potential and aspiring politicians against making irresponsible statements designed to create fear and suspicion in society. The Liberian leader made a special reference to the recent interview in the *FOOTPRINTS* magazine by the chairman of the National Constitution Advisory Assembly, Dr Edward B. Kesserly, which, according to the head of state, demonstrated a high level of indiscretion and immaturity on the part of Dr Kesserly.

Dr Doe said, as chairman of the commission, Dr Kesserly should have known that some of those statements contained in his interview were premature and could be construed as contravening the ban on political activities. The Liberian leader said that after reading Dr Kesserly's interview, he is of the impression that the assembly chairman did not fully understand the dangerous situation such statements made by someone in his capacity could create for the electoral process. Commander in Chief Doe observed that Kesserly's prediction that violence is inevitable in the country during the coming election is politically immature and grossly irresponsible, especially coming from someone who has been entrusted with the sacred task of preparing the document that will shape the destiny of the nation. He said that Mr Kesserly's attempt to portray the members of the House of Representatives as immature could contribute to voters' apathy and undermine their effectiveness in the role they are expected to play.

Commander in Chief Doe also expressed concern about Dr Kesserly's criticism of the Elections Commission. The head of state noted that he continued to repose confidence in the integrity and in the ability of the members of the Elections Commission. He observed further that the commission has performed satisfactorily considering the stringent budget under which it has to operate. He indicated that Dr Kesserly is fully awqre that in response to the assembly's continued request for extension, government provided nearly half a million dollars from funds which have been earmarked for the Elections Commission. The head of state also recalled the assembly delay in starting its work in Gbarnga because of contention over per diem.

On the other hand, the head of state observed that in spite of its financial limiatations, the commission has endeavored to carry out its mandate in keeping with the timetable. The Liberian leader stressed that as the time approaches for the lifting of the ban on political activities, his government will not tolerate any individual or group of individuals whose aim is to create an atmosphere of violence and fear in the country. He called on all Liberians to remember that they have an obligation first and foremost to preserve peace and order in the nation and to protect our cherished institution from disintegration. He therefore warned all those aspiring for positions in the elections to observe their limits and refrain from acts that will cause unrest and instability in the society and frustrate efforts to bring about genuine democracy in Liberia.

NIGERIA

Minister Gambari Interviewed on Foreign Policy

AB071330 Lagos NAN in English 1235 GMT 7 Jun 84

["Gambari on New Trends in Nigeria's Foreign Policy," by Adewale Fatona, NAN correspondent in Harare]

[Text] During his recent tour of the six African frontline states, the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, spoke to the southern Africa correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, Adewale Fatona, on the prevailing political situation in southern Africa and matters affecting Nigeria's foreign policy. Below are excerpts of the interview.

NAN: Having been briefed by three leaders of the frontline states since your tour began, what is your assessment of the political situation in southern Africa?

Gambari: Certainly the trip has enchanced my knowledge of the current political situation in southern Africa. Nigeria is geographically far from the region, so it was a good thing for me to have come here. At present, the forces of colonialism and apartheid and their supporters are on the offensive. I think this is the lesson I have learnt on this trip. It is up to us Africans to realise the new danger which the current trend poses to our collective security and to devise strategies to contain it. Certainly South Africa is on the offensive and the [word indistinct] is not backing the forces of liberation to the same degree it did in the 1960's.

NAN: A school of thought believes that the Nkomati Treaty and the South African-Angolan ceasefire accord represent a significant setback to the struggle against apartheid and Namibia's decolonisation. What is your view?

Gambari: I think the Nkomati Accord has to (?be taken) within the context of the South African offensive that I have mentioned and the fact that South Africa's backers have done nothing to restrain it. Actually, inadvertently or deliberatelly, they have been assisting South Africa., Mozambique has not known peace for the last 20 years. It has been bearing the brunt of support for African liberation: the liberation of Zimbabwe and support for the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. Its economy is in shambles. So one has to see Nkomati within that context of need for Mozambique to survive both economically and in terms of the ability to meet the challenges of the so-called Movement for National Resistance (MNR). My government's position is that we understand that Mozambique signed the accord on the grounds of national security, territorial integrity and economic development. But we want to be sure that the treaty will not be used to confer a badge of international respectability on South Africa.

NAN: In broad terms, do you see Nkomati and the South Africa-Angola disengagement accord as a military and diplomatic triumph for South Africa?

Gambari: Yes, it can be seen that way from the South African point of view. I agree that as of now South Africa is on the offensive. Ultimately, the foreces of oppression never win. Everybody knows that.

NAN: Yet another school of thought says that South Africa's neighbours are being forced to succumb to pressures because the OAU has failed to implement its 1976 resolution on collective security and defense. What are your views on this?

Gambari: There are two aspects to this. I don't think that the OAU has really defined a strategy to deal with the question of collective defence for its member states, and I think the time has now come to do that. The second aspect is that the OAU Liberation Committee which is supposed to be the vanguard of the liberation of Nambia and the overthrow of apartheid in South Africa itself is hampered by the inability of member states to live up to their commitments. Several members are in arrears of dues to the OAU Liberation Fund. The contributions to the fund are so small compared to what South Africa spends monthly on propaganda alone. So the time has come for OAU members to pay their contributions and agree on strategies with which to deal with the new and dangerous situation.

NAN: What new strategies do you think the OAU should devise for enhancing the liberation struggle in the light of recent developments?

Gambari: We must find new ways of supporting the ANC and SWAPO, not only financially, but in terms of their operational capabilities. We must also insist that the ANC must intensify the struggle from within. Any new strategy must be aimed at the acceleration of the inward collapse of apartheid. The dimension of assistance also has to change. Now we have a South Africa with new confidence, destabilising its neighbours at will and compelling a number of them to reach some kind of accommodation with it. So we have to make South Africa insecure again.

NAN: As head of Nigeria's foreign policy think tank under the last civilian administration, do you still subscribe to the idea of an African force replacing the Cubans in Angola as a way of overcoming the sticky deadlock on Namibia's independence negotiations?

Gambari: On the contrary, when I was the director general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, I was opposed to the idea because by implication that will be accepting the concept of linkage. I was not in support of the idea then and am not in

support now. We recognise that the presence of Cuban forces became necessary because of South Africa's illegal occupation of southern Angola and its support for the UNITA movement. This has nothing to do with Namibia's independence.

NAN: Do you share the view that the recent Lusaka tripartite talks on Namibia is part of South Africa's tactics to buy legitimacy for the puppet Namibian parties parading under the banner of the Multi-Party Conference [MPC]?

Gambari: I have a special message from the head-of-state to President Kenneth Kaunda seeking clarification on this meeting, but we are not surprised that the meeting failed. There has not been enough sincerity on the part of South Africa on the movement towards the independence of Namibia. Nigeria prefers that any discussions between South Africa and SWAPO should take place under the auspices of the United Nations. Any other arrangement implies giving undue legitimacy to the puppet parties in Namibia and the impression of another attempt at internal settlement which failed in Zimbabwe and which is bound to fail in Namibia. But we are willing to listen to those who are directly involved and find out what necessitated that conference.

NAN: How proper was the recent meeting between UN secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, and an MPC delegation, since SWAPO is the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people recognized by the United Nations itself?

Gambari: I can only go by the position of the OAU and my government. If it is thought that talking with the the other parties could help speed up Namibia's independence, we will not condemn that outright as it does not go outside the framework of Security Council Resolution 435.

NAN: While South Africa exacts nonaggression pacts from its unwilling neighbors, it is giving an unprecedented boost to defense spending. What are the immediate and long-term implications of this for the rest of Africa, especially Nigeria, which is regarded as a viable counterweight to South Africa's might?

Gambari: We doubt the sincerity of South Africa in signing nonaggression pacts with its neighbours, and this doubt has been reinforced by the military build-up to which you have referred. If South Africa has good intentions toward its neighbors, why should it have such huge military expenditures? In our view, therefore, the whole of Africa is threatened. We see South Africa basically as a racist and an expansionist and the logic of an expansionist is to keep expanding and subjugating others. The only way for South Africa to expand is certainly not toward the south into the sea but towards the north. This northward expansion if not checked makes everybody vulnerable, and we do not want the old Cecil Rhodes dream of "from Cape to Cairo" to be fulfilled by South Africa.

NAN: And what is your recipe for containing this threat?

Gambari: All of us will have to come together more than ever before. This is why it is important for us to back the frontline states and maintain the solidarity of those who are outside the geographical frontline. The ANC should intensify the struggle, and we have to insist that the mandatory international arms embargo on South Africa is maintained. Meanwhile, we have to increase measures for our own internal and external security.

NAN: You have warned that the Chadian and Western Sahara conflicts pose threats to the survival of the OAU. Analysts say that Nigeria's non-recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) is providing incentives to this destablisation of African Unity and that our stand on Western Sahara conflicts sharply with our policy of self-determination for Namibia, Palestine, etc. What do you think about this?

Gambari: Despite the fact that his administration has had to pay more attention to the problems of internal economic restructuring, Nigeria has done more than any other country in trying to resolve these two disputes. We have been far more successful on Chad than on Western Sahara. Many of the parties to the Chadian conflict now want to talk. The French and the Libyans have been talking about the possibility of withdrawing their troops. Goukouni Oueddei wants to meet Hissein Habre. These are the results of our efforts, and I think we have done so much to make Chad less divisive an issue at this year's summit than it was in Tripoli. Western Sahara is more complex because our leverage on the principle actor in the conflict, King Hassan of Morocco, is not much. We have appealed to those with leverage — the United States, France and Saudi Arabia — to prevail upon the king to show greater flexibility. The OAU is insisting on direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario as well as a ceasefire and a referendum. It is Nigeria's membership in the OAU Implementation Committee on Western Sahara which has not enabled us to take the kind of action that many people are recommending — that is outright recognition of the SDAR. We are definitely committed to the principle of self-determination and we have let it be known that our patience on Western Sahara is wearing thin, And that we will have to reconsider our membership in the committee if King Hassan fails to show greater flexibility on the conflict. We cannot recognize the SDAR before we get out of this committee.

NAN: So our recognition of the SDAR is a matter of time.

Gambari: That is for the head-of-state to determine. He has a great understanding of the issue and he has made personal efforts to resolve the crisis.

NAN: Even on Chad, Nigeria has been accused of helping to destory the Transitonal National Union Government headed by Mr Oueddei by leading an OAU force which aided the defeat of that government. What is the position?

Gambari: That is a matter the previous government was criticised for. The Lagos accord to which you referred is a good basis for reconciliation in Chad. The problem is that the resolution of the conflict rests with Chadians themselves. This administration had made it clear that it will not be used as a tool of anybody and I am sure it will not repeat the mistakes of the past.

NAN: One criticism that has been made against our foreign policy is that we always fail to match our dynamism and gains with a result-oriented trade policy. How do you intend to change this image?.

Gambari: We do take action in order to gain material benefits from it. We did not support the liberation of Zimbabwe so that that would make us richer by trading with Zimbabwe or Angola or Mozambique. We believe that by supporting the liberation of Africa we are in fact protecting our own security. This is the number one principle. However, this does not mean that we should relax our efforts on economic relations. I have stressed that economic relations will be a major focus of our new external policy. Now we have a director general for international economic cooperation. We are going to ask our embassies to give priority to trade and economic cooperation matters. We will ensure that we do not lose any opportunity to increase our economic cooperation with other African countries, not only those we have assisted.

NAN: Since the signing of a trade agreement between Nigeria and Zimbabwe about 5 months ago, trade between the two economic giants is as good as nonexistent. What are the problems and how were they ironed out during your discussions with your Zimbabwean counterparts?

Gambari: We reviewed all aspects of our bilateral relations. There is a clear commitment now on the part of Zimbabwe to operationalise the trade agreement. There are obstacles because of poor communication and so we have to start from the chambers of commerce of the two countries which should meet to look into areas of possible trade.

NAN: What is the attitude of the frontline leaders to the new regime?

Gambari: Well, they have been very enthusiastic. The fact that the leaders of the present administration are offshoots of the Murtala-Obasnjo regime, and the fact that they are committed to the liberation struggle make them very credible to the frontline leaders.

Minister on Uranium Production, Tin Rationalization

AB070925 Lagos NAN in English 0903 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Lagos, Jun 6 (NAN) — Preliminary reports on the exploration of uranium in Gombe, Bauchi State, are favorable the minister of mines, power and steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, said in Lagos yesterday. Speaking in an interview with the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), Alhaji Rilwanu said that the exploration was to determine the extent and nature of the uranium deposits in the area. He said that the Nigerian Uranium Mining Company [NUMC) was executing the exploratory work and that the search for the metal covered parts of Gongola, Borno and Bauchi. The Nigerian Mining Corporation holds 60 percent of the equity in NUMC and the French firm, Minatom, 40 percent.

Uranium is a dense, hard, radioactive nickel-white metal which can be used as fuel by nuclear reactors principally for the generation [words indistinct]. It is believed that by the end of this century demand for the basic raw material uranium oxide would have reached 165,000 tonnes, up from the 23,707 tonnes used in 1970.

On the tin rationalization policy of the government, the minister said that the Federal Government had approved the scheme and that the Nigerian Mining Corporation in collaboration with the five major tin-mining firs had worked out a time-table for the implementation. Tin rationalization is a scheme which is expected to enhance the productivity better use of equipment. Under the scheme the five major firms will pool their resources and harmonize their processes for the imrprovement of the tin industry. The firms are amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria, Gold and Base Metals (Nig) Ltd, Ex-Lands Nigeria Ltd, Kaduna Prospectors, and Bisichi Jantar.

On Nigeria's membership in the Association of Tin Producing Countries (ATPC) whose headquarters is in Bangkok, Thailand, Alhaji Rilwanu said, "It will not help us to isolate ourselves from the International Tin Council or the ATPC."

"If the tin industry prospers as a result of these two bodies, Nigeria will benefit and, being members, we can influcence the two organizations," he said.

The International Tin Council is a body consisting of producers and consumers. It regulates the world tin market, while the ATPC is made up of only producers, and includes Thailand, Malaysia, Nigeria, Zaire and Indonesia.

'Sinister Motive' Behind Publicity on IMF Talks

AB071600 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Looking at the way the Western press treated Nigeria's request to the IMF for some $2 billion loan, one would think that the country is totally bankrupt and cannot survive economically without the loan. Nigeria's external affairs minister's recent statement on the issue has put paid [as heard] to that imperialist propaganda. Also, as Nigeria's finance minister, Dr Soleye, rightly put it, Nigeria is not in a desperate situation, and the 5-month old military administration is only continuing the talks for the IMF package of between 2 and 3 billion naira originally initiated by the defunct civilian administration as a matter of policy. Nigeria, as the minister explained further, is a member of the IMF and has her money in the fund, and therefore national interest would determine the acceptance or rejection of any negotiaiton process. For one thing, it appears there is a sinister motive behind the undue negative publicity being given to the negotiations by the Western press; otherwise, one cannot understand why they are harping so much on the conditions being given by the IMF for granting the loan and which Nigeria has rejected. These are the devaluation of the naira to bring it, according to them, to the level of the dollar; liberation of trade, which in other words means more importation of goods from the Western countries; and a cut in petroleum subsidies.

For another, the Western propaganda seems to ignore the fact that the current negotiation was started by the defunct civilian administration after throwing the economy into disaster. The politicians sought the loan because they did not think that something other than obtaining foreign loans could solve the

economic mess which their ineptitude had brought to the country. But this apart, Nigeria, like any other country in the world today, is at liberty to look for the loans from any source at any time to solve some of her internal and external financial problems. What is important in such a situation is that it should do so taking into consideration her national interests which is synonymous with the interests of the whole strata of the population. It is in this parameter that the conditions given by the IMF for granting Nigeria's request for the loan should be viewed.

The most important of the conditions is the devaluation of the naira. Such an exercise, apart from its social effects on the people of this country, can have serious economic consequences for the peace and stability of the nation. And from all indications, it seems that what the Western media are envisaging is a civil carnage that will portray Nigeria as an unstable country. On the other hand, a devaluation of our currency would mean a cheap naira and higher prices for importation of goods, most of which will come from the West and the United States. The same goes for the argument on liberalization of trade, which cannot mean anything to the industrialized countries other than intensive importation of finished goods and even raw materials and the consequent depletion of our foreign exchange.

The demand for a cut in petroleum subsidies, although a sane suggestion, is inopportune at the present time of crisis management. It can bring hardship to the masses and the present administration is well aware of this. That is why it has already taken some other unpleasant measures to stem the economic drift.

As the minister of external affairs has said, Nigeria can do with or without the IMF loan, for talking realistically, the IMF knows that Nigeria, like any other country, was right in seeking the loan and that is why it is negotiating with her at all. Nigerians therefore expect both the Western media and the IMF to think less of stifling Nigeria further economically, but consider the request on its merit and its possible usefulness to the people of Nigeria. Adequate strings to secure its funds, we agree, the IMF may attach to every loan, but these strings must not be such that will further harm Nigeria's economy instead of helping to revitalize it, which is why the loan is being sought in the first place.

UPPER VOLTA

Results of Cooperation Meeting With Mali Announced

AB072140 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The first session of the Mali-Upper Volta joint high cooperation commission ended yesterday evening at the Onera conference center in Ouagadougou. After examing in an atmosphere of trust and brotherhood the various areas of cooperation existing between the two countries, and mainly issues connected with commerce, transportation, communications, culture, health, and social affairs, the commission drew the following principal conclusions:

Concerning commerce, the two parties envisaged measures for raising the level of trade between them and agreed on the need for discussions to improve and harmonize the trade statistics. With regard to industrial promotion, the two parties agreed to promote the exchange of experiences and to encourage participation in the state-run companies of both countries as well as the implementation of joint projects.

Concerning rural development, the two parties identified the sectors in which they would like to share experiences. In regard to transportation and communications, they decided to join efforts in mobilizing the necessary resources for the rehabilitation and paving of roads linking their two countries.

With regard to public health and social welfare, Mali and Upper Volta recommended the intensification of cooperation between the border regions, especially in the area of hospitalization. In the areas of culture and education, they called for the strengthening of cooperation and the systematic exchange of experiences in the implementation of the program for the introduction and teaching of national languages.

Adama Toure Calls Minister's Firing 'Unjust'

AB072115 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, Jun 7 (AFP) — The Patriotic Development League, one of the main groups in Upper Volta's ruling National Revolutionary Council, today denied that it had sought to use a government-sponsored rally to its own [word indistinct] and protested against the eviction of one of its members from the government. Ibrahima Kone, a leading member of the league, was sacked as minister of youth and sports on May 21. He had been accused of trying to use an "anti-imperialist youth day" has had organized for the government the day before for the sole benefit of the league. The youth day was a relative failure, and the government-controlled press here later questioned the motives of the left-leaning Patriotic Development League.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, leading league member Adama Toure, who is also minister of infromation in the government of Captain Thomas Sankara, said Mr Kone's sacking had been "unjust." The league had only been informed of the reasons for Mr Kone's sacking 10 days after the event, he said, adding that the reasons given were "not satisfactory."

In particular, Mr Toure denied that Mr Kone had been responsible for the fact that participants in the youth day had shouted slogans hostile to the regime. The Patriotic Development League had asked the Revolutionary Defence Council under Captain Sankara to allow Mr Kone to present his case to it, but this request had been refused, Mr Toure said. The league "intends to make new proposals," he said.

Mr Toure denied that the league had laid down any conditions to its staying in the government, or that it had been behind certain moves which the defence council had denounced as "irresponsible and left-wing." The league is "aware of its revolutionary responsibilities," and will "fight those who denigrate it," he said.

Envoy Brings Message From Guinea-Bissau's Vieira

AB071530 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] An envoy from Guinea-Bissau was received this morning by the head of state, Comrade Thomas Sankara. He is Alexandre Correia, that country's information minister, who was presented to the head of state by his Upper Voltan counterpart, Comrade Adama Toure. The Guinea-Bissau envoy brought Comrade Thomas Sankara a message from Guinea-Bissau President Nino. That is what he told Yinoussa Kinda of Volta Vision after the audience.

[Begin recording] [Correia] I was received by the comrade president to whom I delivered a message from his brother and friend, President Nino. All I can tell you is that this message concerns the strengthening of the strong bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between Guinea-Bissau and the sister Republic of Upper Volta. As you know, despite the great geographical distance which exists between us — we are quite far away from Upper Volta — I can tell you that politically we speak the same language, and as you know we are not indifferent to what is taking place in your country due to the friendly bonds of friendship and cooperation and also due to the personal relationship between Presidents Nino and Thomas sankara. It is in this context that he has sent me to his brother and friend in order to deliver to him a personal message.

[Kinda] Concerning the bilateral relations that you have just mentioned, are they economic, cultural, social, or are they purely political?

[Correia] As you know, one cannot speak about, for example, commercial or economic relations without there being a political basis. The political desire is there and it has been demonstrated on several occasions by President Nino and also by his brother and friend, President Thomas Sankara. The most important thing is the existence of a solid political foundation for the development of this cooperation, and I hope that very soon we will have the opportunity to define the modalities for implementing some decisions. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Visiting Zambian Leader on Invitation to Cuban Troops

MB071125 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, who was on a short visit to Angola, has defended the Angolan decision to invite Cuban troops to defend the country against racist South Africa's incursions. The Zambian leader, who arrived in Luanda yesterday, told his Angolan counterpart Comrade Eduardo dos Santos that troops of the Pretoria regime invaded southern Angola in pursuit of evil to kill, oppress, and destroy. Under an agreement reached in February, South African troops were to have withdrawn by the end of last month, but up to now the withdrawal has not been completed. President Kaunda said problems are mounting in southern Africa, and in Angola in particular, because forces of evil are trying to reverse the wind of freedom which has seen the independence of many African countries.

Further on Kaunda's Support

MB080801 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Government of South Africa and the U.S. Department of State continue to tie the application of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibian independence to the withdrawal of the Cuban forces from Angola and to alleged negotiations between the government of Angola, UNITA puppets, and South Africa. This was said the day before yesterday by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the Angolan head of state at the opening session of official talks between our country and Zambia following the visit to Angola by President Kenneth Kaunda.

The talks between the two heads of state in Luanda were characterized by common viewpoints on issues of bilateral interest and issues concerning the southern region of the African Continent and the rest of the world. Accordingly, the Zambian statesman defended our country's position on the issue of Cuban troops in Angola, pointing out that in the Angolan territory these troops also defend U.S. interests, namely the oil which was a target of South African destructive action in December 1981 when some sectors of the Angolan petroleum company installations in Luanda were damaged.

On relations between Angola and Zambia, the two statesmen stressed the need for a continued and increasing exchange of experience in various fields of political, economic, sociocultural, technical, and scientific life and in the fields of defense and security.

It should be recalled that President Kenneth Kaunda visited our country the day before yesterday for some hours within the framework of regular consultations between the two states, and invited Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos to visit Lusaka within the next 6 months.

Foreign Trade Minister Meets Swedish Delegation

MB071104 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] A delegation of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Trade has been in Luanda over the past few days holding talks with our authorities. The Swedish delegation has already been received in audience by Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade. Possible areas of trading cooperation between Angola and the Kingdom of Sweden have been outlined during talks between the Swedish delegation and its Angolan counterpart.

98 UNITA 'Criminals' Killed 16-27 May

MB071403 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Some 98 UNITA criminals were killed by the Angolan Armed Forces during offensive operations mounted by the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola soldiers between 16 and 27 May in the Cuando Cubango, Bengo, Uige, Moxico, and Huambo provinces. According to military sources contacted by ANGOP, during the operations the Angolan combatants seized large quantities of war materiel, including machine guns, pistols, rockets, ammunition, and equipment. The soldiers of the Angolan Armed Forces released 180 civilians who were kidnapped by the puppets and held captive.

UNITA Reports May Attacks in Huambo, Vige

MB041830 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Communique from General Staff of Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] issued in Jamba, Angola, on 22 May and signed by Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila, chief of the FALA General Staff]

[Text] In the counteroffensive carried out by UNITA against the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and the Cubans, four large-scale attacks were launched on 25 May [date as heard]. Various groups of special commandos launched simultaneous attacks in Huambo City on the cadre training school near (Finol), the state security school near the former Department of Health, and the residential wards of FAPLA commanders and senior MPLA officials near the airport. The attacks lasted 1 hour, with the following results: A total of five residences of MPLA officials were destroyed and a number of senior officials were killed including Joao Farim, a state security official. The two schools were partially destroyed. Also destroyed were 17 state security vehicles. The Cubans tried to react to our attack and suffered 10 dead and an armored car destroyed. On the UNITA side, we only suffered three wounded.

On the same day, 21 May, our forces of the 3d Brigade attacked a military supply train in Lucolo, 40 km from Luso — now known as Luena — resulting in the complete destruction of the train, the death of 75 FAPLA soldiers, and the capture of a considerable quantity of ammunition, uniforms, and foodstuffs.

On the same day, 21 May, our forces of the 1st Brigade attacked simultaneously the enemy 67th Brigade at Mucussueje and the 21st Brigade at Kafungo. The fighting lasted 3 and a half hours, and the enemy suffered 112 casualties and a considerable number of wounded. A total of three armored cars, one BM-21, and seven vehicles were destroyed and six FAPLA soldiers were captured. UNITA suffered 5 casualties and 14 wounded.

On the same day, 21 May, our forces in Uige Province attacked simultaneously the enemy positions at Vicosa, Caiongo, and Sanza Pombo, causing 43 casualties and capturing 2 FAPLA soldiers, 32 weapons, and a quantity of ammunition. The residents of the provinces of Uige and Luanda continue to express their support for the UNITA forces.

The struggle triumphs; united we shall win.

Jamba, 22 May 1984, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front;

[Signed] Brigadier Demostenes Amos Chilingutila, chief of FALA General Staff

LESOTHO

Jonathan Asks Closer Ties With Botswana

MB071847 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says he would like to see much closer cooperation existing between Botswana and Lesotho. Receiving Botswana's new high commissioner to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr E.K. Rasebotsa, who had paid a courtesy call on him in Maseru today, Dr Jonathan said that the common cultural and linguistic forms that exist between the two countries should themselves form a solid foundation for cooperation. The prime minister expressed the hope that during Mr Rasebotsa's tour of duty as Botswana's high commissioner to Lesotho, relations between the two countries will be greatly improved.

Mr Rasebotsa, who is a graduate of the former Pius XII University College at Rome, replaces Mr Modisi, who is now director of information and broadcasting in Botswana. He is based in Lusaka, Zambia.

Earlier in the day, Mr Rasebotsa called on the minister of foreign affairs, the Honorable E.K. Sekhonyana, who reported that they held constructive discussions on issues of common interest between the two countries.

Mr Sekhonyana said that the two countries shared similar colonial experiences and also experiences within the Southern African context. He assured Mr Rasebotsa of closer cooperation and assistance to facilitate greater consultation and contact on matters of mutual concern. Although there is not much bilateral activity between Botswana and Lesotho, greater multilateral cooperation exists within the context of the Southern African Customs Union and also the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC.

Soviet Team Arrives for Cooperation Talks

MB080716 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Lesotho and the Soviet Union open top-level talks in Maseru today. Senior Russian officials from Moscow and Maseru Government representatives are to discuss bilateral economic and technical cooperation. The Russian delegation arrived in Maseru yesterday on a scheduled Air Lesotho flight from Moscow. The delegation is headed by the deputy chief of the Africa department in the Soviet State Committee for foreign Economic Cooperation, Boris Kozintsev.

Trade Agreement With Czechoslovakia Signed

MB051217 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Lesotho and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic signed a trade agreement in Maseru today. The agreement, the first between Lesotho and Czechoslovakia, is intended to strengthen the friendly relations between the two states which established formal diplomatic relations on 22 November 1982. The two states undertake to grant each other the most-favored-nation treatment with regards to export and import trade between them. The agreement shall not, however, affect any existing arrangements which Lesotho or Czechoslovakia has or may make with neighboring states, including those which arise or may arise from a customs union, a free trade area, or a monetary zone. The two states shall establish a joint commission to ensure the implementation of the agreement.

MOZAMBIQUE

Europeans Must Define 'Meaningful Change' in RSA

MB071351 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The visit of the South African prime minister to Western Europe has been roundly condemned by opposition parties, while government parties have argued that this gives them a chance to demand meaningful change in South Africa. No party, either in power or in opposition, has welcomed Mr Botha as a friend. South Africa's apartheid government remains a pariah because it refuses to move away from a system which is repugnant to the majority of mankind. Mr Botha is no doubt arguing in Europe that his government is in fact introducing changes. He will be presenting his known, traditional argument that his government needs time. The question which then arises for opposition parties in Europe is what will they regard as meaningful change in South Africa. Supposing, for example, that in 1 or 2 years' time the Immorality Act in South Africa is abolished. Will the European social democrats accept this as meaningful change? If Mr Botha stops the deportation of people to the bantustans, will that be considered a sign that things are changing for the better in South Africa? Or will it be considered that enough people have already been deported to suit the apartheid regime and the process is already complete?

These are not abstract or hypothetical questions. Change is taking place in South Africa. Blacks and whites can now sit together in restaurants in some cities where 10 years ago they could not. But is this meaningful change? Is this the beginning of the end of the apartheid system? Or is it merely a cosmetic gesture? Nobody denies such changes.

The West European leaders who are today talking things over with Mr Botha will claim in 1 or 2 years that these changes were a result of the pressures they put on him. The parties, which are today in opposition, may then be in power. What will they say? Will they agree that meaningful change is taking place and that therefore it is acceptable to sell weapons and oil to South Africa? Or will they stand by the principles they adhere to today?

There is no answer to this question because many socialist and social democratic parties have not clearly defined what they mean by meaningful change in South Africa. In what way does their definition differ from that of the rightwing parties? Where is the line to be drawn between rejection and acceptability of the government in Pretoria? That line has to be drawn now, while Mr Botha is still in Europe, not in 1 or 2 years' time when the first legal marriage of a white and a black in South Africa is claimed as a victory for the policies of the government which are speaking to Mr Botha this week.

Talks on Labor Cooperation With Portugal Begin

MB051540 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Mozambique and Portugal began talks in Maputo today with a view to signing a short-term agreement on labor cooperation between the two countries. This morning's round of talks identified manpower and social security as priority areas in which concrete cooperation could be undertaken, including the training of Mozambican cadres in Portugal. At the talks, the two sides reaffirmed their mutual wish to promote bilateral cooperation. Until now, relations between Mozambique and Portugal have centered only on exploratory contacts aimed at identifying fields for cooperation. The Mozambique delegation to the talks is led by Aguiar Mazula, secretary of state for labor, and the Portuguese delegation is led by Dr Rui do Amaral, secretary of state for employment. The Portuguese delegation is expected to hold talks this afternoon with the state Secretariat for Technical and Professional Training to discuss matters relating to professional training.

U.S. AID Official Cited on Talks in Maputo

MB051646 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] An official of the U.S. Agency for International Development told the MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY yesterday that he had found in Mozambique an atmosphere favorable to cooperation. Speaking shortly before departure after a 2-week visit to Mozambique, Glenn Patterson stated that he had visited our country for talks with local authorities on possible cooperation between the United States, Mozambique, and Portugal. In this connection, a Portuguese delegation headed by Rocada de Sousa of the Portuguese Institute for Economic Cooperation has also visited Mozambique. Glenn Patterson's visit was also aimed at holding talks wtih the Mozambique Government on economic cooperation.

RSA Delegation Leader Calls Talks 'Interesting'

MB051846 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Mozambican and South African delegations held talks in Maputo today on bilateral trade and possible South African business investment in Mozambique. The 12-member South African mission was led by Mr Donald Masson, vice president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstitut, which represents both the English- and Afrikaans-speaking Chambers of Commerce and Industry in South Africa.

Before the talks began at the Bank of Mozambique, Mr Masson told reporters that the South Africans were ready to discuss any views on future potential trade between the two countries. He said that his delegation, which included representatives of commercial, industrial, and agricultural interests, believes there is considerable potential for investment. He added that industrialists in the team would be looking at how to invest and establish factories.

Before leaving Maputo for South Africa tonight, Mr Masson described the discussions as interesting for both sides. The Mozambican side at the talks was led by Jacinto Veloso, minister in the presidency for economic affairs. This was the second meeting in Maputo with South African businessmen in a space of 3 weeks. In mid-May, Mr Veloso told a group whose visit was sponsored by the South African Foreign Trade Organization that a favorable climate for developing economic relations had been created by the signing of the Nkomati nonaggression pact last March.

NAMIBIA

SWANU Member Criticizes Official's Dismissal

MB071206 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Windhoek, June 7, SAPA — A prominent member of the SWA/Namibian Multi-Party Conference [MPC]-affiliated SWA National Union [SWANU], Mr Sondaha Kangueehi, today denounced his party's decision to dismiss its secretary-general earlier this week. The denouncement follows a move by the party leader, Mr Moses Katjivongua, to dismiss Miss Mora Chase, for "disloyalty and involving herself in anarchistic activities."

Mr Kangueehi, a former deputy party leader in SWANU and brother of the present deputy leader, Mr Kuzeeko Kangueehi, is a senior member of the party's policy-making Central Committee. Accusing Mr Katjivongua of being a dictator, he said: "It is high time that you learn to face criticism and a differing viewpoint." He challenged Mr Katjivongua to call a congress of the party to determine whether the dismissal was deserved.

Miss Chase was one of four senior members invited by the SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, to attend as allies the abortive independence talks held in Lusaka last month. Sources within the party say great disatisfaction and resentment loom in the organisation at the decision to participate in the MPC, which seeks to procure independence by alternative means to United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978. SWAPO is not participating in the deliberations of the "puppets," the name it has given the MPC.

Territory Force Spokesman on Terrorist Incidents

MB071443 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] A spokesman for the South-West Africa Territory Force says since the beginning of last month, 12 inhabitants of the territory have died in terrorist attacks. Another 28 were injured in terrorist attacks, which include bomb explosions, landmines, and acts of intimidation. A total of 12 people have been abducted by SWAPO since the beginning of last month. The spokesman says that in this period, 8 bombs exploded, 17 sabotage attacks were carried out, and 6 landmines were detonated.

Herero Chief Discusses Resettlement From Botswana

MB061656 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Jun 84

[Text] The paramount chief of the Hereros in South-West Africa, Chief Kuaima Riruako, has held talks in Windhoek with the administrator general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, about the possible resettlement in South-West Africa of about 30,000 Hereros who are living in Botswana. He said after the talks that progress had been made with preparations for their possible resettlement. The paramount chief is now on his way to Herero land, where he will hold talks with his people and other interested population groups.

Foreign Minister Botha Interviewed by FRG Paper

DW071403 Bonn DIE WELT in German 7 Jun 84 p 5

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Roelof Botha by correspondent Manfred Neuber in Bonn; date not given]

[Text] Would South Africa intervene in Namibia if after independence a SWAPO government were to call the Cubans into the country? Foreign Minister Roelof Botha answered this question from *DIE WELT* in an exclusive interview: "We will respect any decision in Windhoek that has been made freely, no matter how painful this may be for us. We adhere to the principle that there must be no outside intimidation".

South Africa and the United States insist that the Cubans pull out from Angola prior to Namibia's independence. "There must be a definite agreement on their withdrawal before UN Resolution 435 can be complied with." The same position is advocated by London and Bonn, without linking both together. "Even if the parties in Namibia were to reconcile themselves to the presence of the Cubans in Angola, we as a regional power in southern Africa would insist that they get out."

The foreign minister stressed: "The Cubans are enemy forces, and they represent a threat to the people of Angola. They are sapping the country. Angola's revenues from petroleum exports must be used to pay for the occupation forces sent by the Soviet Union. Most Angolans demand their withdrawal."

During his visit to Bonn, the talks between the two heads of government and the foriegn ministers "took place in a friendly and highly constructive climate." The German television networks "were completely wrong" with their reportage.

The South African foreign minister sees himself as a petitioner for black Africa, which is suffering from a long drought and civil wars, and he does not tire listing Petroia's voluminous aid to neighboring countries. Somewhat irritated, "Pik" Botha says that the Europeans scarcely take note of that and provide only a little support themselves. "I urged Mr Genscher to help Mozambique."

Kohl and Genscher were informed about the peace process in southern Africa that is based on realistic assessments. "Many African statesmen are disappointed with the Soviet Union. It sent them weapons, but no food, and nobody can live on tanks and missiles," Botha said. He said that an increasing number of black polticians realize that they would be turned out by their own people if they do nothing for peace and better living conditions.

"Your chancellor told us that the resettlement of blacks and other events in South Africa, which he considers negative, are hard for him to understand," Roelf Botha noted. "My prime minister placed many points into the proper perspective. We believe that many reports are based on a distortion of facts." South Africa will continue the course of reforms without jeopardizing the security and stability of the state, he said, adding that otherwise the blacks would suffer most.

"If we are racist villains, why is it that 1.5 million black workers from neighboring states have illegally crossed our borders to live in South Africa?" The foreign minister asked. "Would Germany give them jobs and build schools and hospitals? What is Europe doing while Africa is dying?" South Africa does make mistakes, he said, and criticism coming from responsible quarters is taken seriously.

With unusual sharpness, Foreign Minister Botha attacked opposition floorleader Jochen Vogel and SPD politician Ehmke. During their talks with him, they merely "read empty phrases from a sheet of paper" which were devoid of all logic and truth. They also did not give the slightest indication of sympathy for the misery of black Africans. Botha [said they] passed judgment over South Africa without ever having been there, and Botha invited both of them to visit.

"They are against the Nkomati agreement. Why? They said that in would consolidate apartheid. I replied that this is an insult to President Machel. Further bloodshed is prevented as a result of the treaty with Mozambique." Botha said indignantly: "They are against us, but they fail to say what they are for. Do they in their party policy not care at all that 5 million people are starving to death in Africa this year?"

In a talk with newsmen, Prime Minister Pieter Willem Botha and his foreign minister also made it clear that South Africa would be prepared to immediately grant independence to Namibia if the people there were allowed to decide their future government in free elections, without being exposed to the intimidation from the "liberation movement" SWAPO and the Cuban troops in Angola that support it.

"We offered Chancellor Kohl to take charge of the former German southwest," government chief Botha said with reference to his country's subsidies worth billions to the former league of nations mandate area.

The foreign minister emphasized Pretoria's seriousness about pulling out from the southwest African desert area with the remark that Pretoria has also presented a proposal for control of the territory as well as for financial support to an independent Namibia to the four other members of the Western contact group (France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States).

People in London as well as in Bonn reacted with amazement to his offer and showed no readiness to make any grants to Namibia. Poignantly and with detailed charts, both Bothas refuted the "spread of stories in Europe" that South Africa is deriving great economic benefits from southwest Africa. Namibia's most important resources cannot feed the country — uranium ore is hardly in demand on the world market, and the price of diamonds continues to decline. Namibia could not exist without South Africa's subsidies to its budget and the railroad.

Further on Interview

MB071807 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says the Western powers have shown no readiness to take over the task and costs of administering South-West Africa. Interviewed by the West German magazine [as heard] *DIE WELT*, Mr Botha said the riches South Africa was supposed to draw from South-West Africa were mere legends. He said that income from the main resources of South-West Africa were too small to feed its population. Mr Botha said there was scarcely any world demand for uranium ore and the price of diamonds continued to drop. Mr Botha said that West Germany and Britain had been astonished by South Africa's offer and had shown no readiness to accept it.

UN Chief Asks Clarification of Namibian Offer

MB071041 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The United Nations wants South Africa to clarify its latest terms on Namibia. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar instructed his special representative on Namibia to obtain clarification of Pretoria's new terms for withdrawing from the territory. Perez de Cuellar has asked Martti Ahtisaari to ask South Africa's UN mission to explain the new proposal. South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha said in West Berlin yesterday that South Africa is ready to withdraw from Namibia if members of the 5-nation Western Contact Group agree to take over the territory's administration and defense. UN sources describe the plan as a nonstarter, and say it is unlikely any Western nation will take up the offer.

Namibia Offer Merely Diplomatic 'Cheap Shot'

MB081040 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jun 84 p 8

[Editorial: "Mr Botha's Offer"]

[Text] From the playground, the work-place and the home comes a familiar refrain in a quarrel: "If you don't like the way I do things, do it yourself." Now the prime minister has elevated the response to diplomatic status. In effect he has told the Western Five contact group that if they think they can do better on Namibia, they can have the job, the territory and the expense. More, they can have it next month if they wish.

The question is whether he means his offer to be taken seriously or whether he is scoring a debating point by seeming to tell the West to put up or shut up. The latter is more likely.

Mr P.W. Botha is not so politically naive as to believe that such a move would be legal in international law, that the world would accept it, that any Western nation could contemplate assuming a colonail mantle and, most important, that the people of Namibia would tolerate being hawked around like so many bales of second-hand clothing.

No, the prime minister must have intended simply to dramatize South Africa's desire to be relieved of Namibia as soon as possible and, perhaps, to ridicule those in the Five who have doubted its sincerity in the past. What a pity that it came out more like a cheap shot. The jibe about "calling the West's bluff" tells it all. The West did not get us into the Namibian mess. South Africa did that to itself.

Being holier-than-thou is also unwarranted. Not until recently did the government make an unequivocal public commitment to leaving a territory it occupies illegally. Before that the strategy seemed to be to stall, dither and dissemble each time agreement threatened. Looming larger than the wish to stop the war and plug the financial drain was the fear of internal right-wing backlash.

The truth is that the Western Five have provided a buffer for South Africa in the interminable wrangle over Namibia. By acting as a pressure group they have kept international hotheads out, vetoed more vigorous UN action and shuttled to and fro on missions of utmost frustration. Finally, two of them gave Mr Botha the opportunity to engineer a diplomatic success by agreeing to receive him in their countries.

None of this means that Mr Botha need go cap in hand; simply that he does himself more credit when he observes a scrupulous statesmanship. Besides, a great deal is at stake: Southern African peace, Russian influence, young lives. Especially young lives. For the boys on the border, the visit will surely stir hope that when at last leaders meet to reason, prospects for an early settlement

improve. In those circumstances, diplomatic gamesmanship will seem singurlarly inappropriate.

Radio Critical of West's Reaction to Namibia Offer

MB071701 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Station Commentary: "The West and South-West Africa/Namibia"]

[Text] Western reaction to South Africa's challenge to take over the administration, financing, and defense of South-West Africa/Namibia has been curious, to put it mildly. It is characterized mainly by the absence of any comment on the merits, substance, and implications of the challenge. Instead, government spokesmen have acquitted themselves with remarks like "there would be no point," "we have not been officially informed," and even "its purely rhetorical."

Indeed, it is nothing of the kind. The rhetoric is to be found among those governments whose contributions on the South-West Africa/Namibian issue has been a continuous field [as heard] of criticisms of Pretoria without ever acknowledging either the benefit to themselves or the cost to South Africa of bearing the responsibility for guiding the territory towards a stable and economically viable independence.

The Western powers have no desire to be saddled with the problems with which they are all well aware South Africa has had to cope in that situation. They certainly have no wish to take South Africa's place as the target of a vitriolic diplomatic campaign conducted by the world's radical governments and opportunistic politicians. They know well that that would be the lot of any government that tried to resolve the South-West Africa/Namibian issue in just and democratic terms. Nor would they be prepared to undertake the military commitments needed to maintain security in a territory that is under sustained attack from a movement that is so closely bound to the Soviet Union that its activities are viewed by many authorities as an extension of Soviet foreign policy. Some of them have already stated that they would not consider taking over the financial burden, the 600 million rand a year that South Africa gives the territory in economic aid. And they can hardly be less enthusiastic than they are about trying to administer and find acceptable political formulas for a territory in those circumstances and represented in addition by 10 ethnic communities and some 40 political parties.

The present situation suits most of the Western governments very well. They are enjoying the best of both worlds. With South Africa insisting on the conditions, including a Cuban withdrawal, necessary for South-West Africa/Namibia to become independent democratically without risk of the Soviets trying to take over and providing both the military and economic wherewithall to ensure that the conditions are met, this country is effectively protecting their strategic interests in the region. It is having to do so in the most hostile diplomatic atmosphere imaginable. That leaves those Western governments free to make their criticisms and demands, to coax Third World leaders, and to avoid the kind of vicious propaganda campaign the Soviet Union and its instruments are capable of mounting and are now conducting against Pretoria. And all that is costing them not a cent. The speed and vehemence with which they turn down South Africa's challenge is hardly to be wondered at.

Natal Police Find Six More Victims of Fighting

MB071158 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] Police at Umbumbulu in Natal have found 6 more bodies after a week of faction fighting, bringing the death toll to 47. Altogether, 72 people have now been reported killed in the renewed outbreak of fighting, which started about a month ago. Police have made 116 arrests.

SWAZILAND

Second Group of ANC Refugees Leaves Country

MB071723 Mbabane Television Service in English 1630 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] A second batch of registered ANC refugees who were released from detention 2 weeks ago left the country for various African destinations on a regular Royal Swazi Airways flight today. The batch of eight refugees, including two children, was expected to transit Harare on their way to Tanzania where six others who left the country last week have been offered alternative political asylum.

Mr Emmanuel Owusu, resident representative of the United Natoins High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], said the next batch of refugees would leave the country as soon as possible for other African destinations. He declined to disclose the names of the countries involved and those of the refugees. It is understood, however, that today's batch included one of Manzini's prominent cafe owners.

The refugees currently being deported from Swaziland are not part of the group of 86 suspected ANC men who still have to go through the country's courts to face various charges, including unlawful possession of arms of war and entering the country illegally.

The refugees were seen off at Matsapa Airport by their friends and relatives, and Mr Owusu, as well as Miss Ethel Nhleko, a UNHCR social counselor, and Mrs (Okaya), UNHCR legal officer.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Urges Government, Local Collaboration

MB070957 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Jun 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called for collaboration between local authorities and the government to effectively and meaningfully transform Zimbabwe. Opening the 43d congress of the Association of Urban Councils in Masvingo yesterday, Comrade Mugabe said the government formulated policies and expected local authorities to implement them. He said problems of implementation should be ironed out by both the government and local authorities.

The prime minister pointed out that the institution of provincial councils was to replace provincial authorities which were based on the colonial concept of decentralization, a concept based on the South African so-called bantustan system. Comrade Mugabe explained that the bantustan system does not take into account the total interdependence of communities within a province, particularly with the overall provincial planning for development. He discouraged urban authorities from planning in isolation from the people, and said planning should be undertaken within an ideological and political context and the objectives reached should reflect maturity and adherence to such political and ideological objectives.

Commission Chairman Promises Fair Elections

MB051920 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] The chairman of the Electoral supervisory Commission, Prof Walter Kamba, says the five-member commission will not be biased against minority parties. The commission, which will oversee all matters relating to the next general elections, was sworn in by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, on Friday. Dr Kamba, who is vice chancellor of the University of Zimbabwe, said in an interview with *THE HERALD* yesterday that the commission will ensure that the elections will be conducted in a clean and fair manner. Other members of the commission are Comrade Patrick Chihamasa, Mr Josiah Zion Gumede, Mrs Muriel Rosin, and Peter Hatendi.